YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,991—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st July.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7393	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

KEMP'S MALTED FOOD

FOR CHILDREN,
INVALIDS,
CONVALESCENTS
AND THE AGED.

A FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

This perfectly Malted Food is fully digested, absolutely free from starch, dissolves freely in water or milk, and forms an excellent

NATURAL FOOD.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
CUMBALLA HILL,
BYCULLA,
} BOMBAY.

FISHING TACKLE.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Invite the Attention of Sportsmen to their Splendid Stock of all kinds of Fishing Tackle, which comprises every Requisite for Sea and River Fishing.

RODS. REELS. LINES.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
TRACES. CASTING LINES. HOOKS.
SUNDRIES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
38, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

MAJEHEKA HAIR DYE.

Instantaneously turns grey Hair to its original and Natural Black Shade. Quick, certain and satisfactory.

PER CASE, Rs. 1-12.

CHEMISTS. MADON SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

Mc. DOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Gracioscs
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, &c.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Wharf, Suprintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office,

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier on receipt of advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY.—The material to be removed within 30 days after payment.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th July, 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.
SILVERTOWN
DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c
Of all descriptions in Stock.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Church Gate Street, next to Singer and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, rich real cut glassware, best plateware, transparent porcelain ware, silver ware, one marble clock, life size oil painting of Prince and Princess of Wales, marble pedestal, copper and brass utensils, iron safes, organ lamps, reading books, horses zools, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the deceased Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Band Secretary, 25th Bombay Rifles the following band instruments, viz., Bb Clarionets, Bb Cornet, Eb Clarionet, Piccolo Eb and Fb, Eb Circular Basses, Tenor Trombones, Eb Horns, Bass Clarionet, Alto Clarionet, Bb Baritone, Euphoniums, Busson, Slide Trombone, C Clarionet, Triangle, Chimes, Cymbal, Trumpet, Cuckoo.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 chestnut galloway quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ardesher M. Unwalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Nagindass Ranchordass Choksi, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Koombhar Tookda Street or Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 451, new No. 2363, old Survey No. 310, and new Survey No. 437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 5029 and Street No. 9, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Koombhar Tookda Lane, on or towards the west by the chawl of Purbhoodas Pranjeewandas, on or towards the north by the house of Bulkoba Buchoba, and on or towards the south by other property of the mortgagor and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, at their office or to the undersigned.

By the instructions of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 19th August, at 4 P. M., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bhuleshwar Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Gokuldjee Ghumshumdjee Maharaj, on or towards the south by Tatswarup Maharaj Wady, on or towards the east by Dawsul Bania Caste Wady, and on or towards the west by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Portuguese Church Street, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, new No. 928, old survey No. 95, and new survey No. 463, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 4145-44E, and street Nos. 41, 43 (1) Cathedral Street and which said premises are at present vacant but were forme ly occupied by Bai Ganga (deceased) widow of the late Dalputram Goculdass, deceased.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, or to his Son the Honourable Mr. Somanjee Dinshaw Petit, at his office No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, where title deeds may also be inspected.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 18th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs. 2 0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

COFFEE—GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE can be had at Messrs. Maneckjee & Co., wholesale and retail. A trial once solicited. Church Gate Street, No 28.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A TRIUMPH REALISTIC-SCOPE in perfect order, very little use t, with 75 different interesting views. Open to reasonable offer. Apply "A.M." care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IF you want ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, HAND BAGS, INKSTANDS, WORK BASKETS and useful Presents for Gents and Ladies go to SHROFF BROTHERS SALE now on.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKRI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year Including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders Per rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabuiker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Seedeen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 29 CASES WATERPROOF UMBRELLAS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Ebrahim Currim, and on account and at the risk of Abdoola Haji Mahomed and Co., the following cases of waterproof umbrellas:—

19 cases remaining out of the contract dated 2nd March 1900 as under:—
4 cases each 25 doz. No. 100, 21 by 10, 23 by 10, 25 by 10
11 cases each 25 doz. No. 100, 21 by 12, 23 by 12, 25 by 12
4 cases each 25 doz. No. 100, 23 by 12, 25 by 12
10 cases remaining out of the contract dated 4th March 1900.
1 case 25 doz. No. 1, 23 by 10, 25 by 10
2 cases each 25 doz. No. 1, 23 by 12, 25 by 12
1 case 25 doz. No. 1, 25 by 12
1 case 20 doz. No. 1, 23 by 16, 25 by 16
3 cases each 20 doz. No. 1, 25 by 16, 27 by 16
1 case 25 doz. No. 1, 23 by 10, 25 by 10
1 case 25 doz. No 1, 23 by 12 25 by 12

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CROWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tamarind Lane, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture of Hotel Metropole, consisting of teak and blackwood, dining room, drawing room, and bedroom furniture, large size marble top sideboard, glassware, crockery, plateware, lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jacob Circle, near the Tramway Terminus, and opposite the Hindostan Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's large size fire proof safe 30 by 24 inches with stand and six keys, Brussel carpets, English ice box safe by Might and Butler, Royal Indian Rambler Racer bicycle, table ornaments, garden pots, etc., the property of Mrs. D. PASCOE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELEVENTH KAMATIPOORA STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, under the directions of Ebrahimbhai Lalji and Rajaballi Jan Mahomed the Executors of the last will and testament of Bai Sonbai, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Eleventh Kamatipoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4457, New No. 10956, old Survey No. 1 3993, and New Survey No. 6841, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1922, and Street No. 41 43, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingal Poshetti Poohaya, on the west by the house of Gulla Polena, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Eleventh Kamatipoora Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Eleventh Kamatipoora Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4457, New No. 10955, old Survey No. 1-3998 and new Survey No. 6841, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1923, and Street No. 43, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingal Poshetti Poohaya, on the west by the house of Gulla Polena, on the north by the sweeper's passage and on the south by the Eleventh Kamatipoora Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Wadia and Ghandy or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, sell on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first and if not sold off in one lot each lot will be sold separately.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3 35 (2), 3735 (3) and 3754, and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos 3735 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage, and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Ruslim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE CLARK ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, under the directions of Ebrahimbhai Laljee and Rajaballi Jan Mahomed the executors of the last will and testament of Bai Sonbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed bin Ebranim, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of leasehold Foras land situate near the Clark Road on the Byculla Flats, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 311 square yards equivalent to 5 1-2 kathees of 10' x 50' or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Ganoo Babaji Tawray, and on the north, west and south by the Fazindar's property together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house which is in the course of construction and is being erected thereon and not yet assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and which and all the said piece or land and premises are in the occupation and possession of Mahomed bin Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy or to the under signed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TOD STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1899.

Eduljee Jivanjee Tavadia, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Gola Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

Dinshaw Jehangirjee Lawyer, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Eduljee Jivanjee Tavadia, the Special Commissioner appointed herein and in pursuance of the directions contained in the final decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the 15th day of March, 1900.

PARTICULARS.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground together with tenement, messuage, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tod Street, within the Fort, and in registration Sub-District of Bombay, and known as Hormusji Wadia's Chawl, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 28, and bearing Collector's old Survey No, new Survey No. and bounded on the east by the property of Bai Hamabai Dossabhai Commissariatwalla, on the west by the property of Hormusji Temulji Noria, on the south by a public passage, and on the north by the property of Dinshawjee Currance, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the plaintiff, who is the mortgagee and the receiver of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, Attorneys for the plaintiff, abovenamed, at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1900.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 42 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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Per Case of 4 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 20 0
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts, Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th November, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES for the Civil and Military Police in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April 1901 to the 31st March 1903.

Further particulars, together with the Schedules of the different articles required, will be published in August, 1900, in the official Gazettes of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms. Copies of the forms and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

G. T. ROBINSON, Capt.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 21st June, 1900.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 3-16m., 3-29a. Low water, 8-52m., 9-50a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, Ahmednagar.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Friday there were five deaths at Lower Damaun, two from cholera, and two from starvation. On Saturday there were four deaths, one from cholera and one from starvation. On Sunday there were seven deaths, two from cholera and three from starvation.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—A portion of the rear wall of a four-storeyed house, belonging to a Hindu, at Gola Lane, Fort, collapsed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The house had been in a dilapidated condition and the tenants vacated it some time ago. The municipal authorities have been informed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In order to ensure the prompt and correct delivery of value-payable articles posted in this country to the address of persons residing in Ceylon, senders of such articles are requested to enter on the part headed "Intimation to be retained by payee" of the value-payable form presented with the article at the post office, the names and "full" addresses of the addressees, as written on the articles themselves.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Holdway charged Jusuf Haji Hussen HajiAbba and Abdul Rehman Shek Lalkhan with keeping a gambling-house, and twenty others with gaming. Mr. Yorke Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkan, barrister-at-law, Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, and Mr Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. Superintendent Holdway having been further cross-examined by Mr. Young the case was again adjourned.

SHOP LIFTERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Naman Ali and Mahomed Haji Adam, both Mahomedans, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing twenty-two tumblers of the value of Rs. 3, from the shop of one Fazul Valli at Chuckla. On Monday afternoon the two accused were seen entering the complainant's shop and while the shopkeeper was engaged at the rear verandah, they helped themselves with the tumblers and left the place. They were arrested before they had gone very far and handed over to the police. The first accused admitted three previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and No. 2 to one month's like punishment.

FOUND IN THE SEA.—The dead body of a Hindu male child, aged about three or four years, was, on Monday last, found lying amongst the rocks below high water mark, on the Worlee Foreshore, at the back of the Pumping Station. The body was first noticed by a Hindu mill-hand of Worlee Road, who informed the police. The latter had the corpse removed. There was a pair of metal anklets on the body. The deceased appeared to be a Maratha lad. There were some abrasions on the body, which were probably caused by the body being knocked against the rocks. The tide was then coming in and the man who noticed the body was going afishing. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Gun Club Premises, the jury returned an open verdict.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Jaffer Lall and Haji Myan appeared to answer a charge of criminal intimidation preferred against them by Abdul Rahman. The complainant stated that last week Haji Myan was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. J. Sanders Slater for assaulting him, which annoyed the accused against the complainant. On the 19th ultimo the accused, it was alleged, threatened to have the blood out of him even at the risk of being fined fifty rupees. The defence was that the case was a trumped-up one. The complainant was not satisfied with the fine inflicted on Haji Myan by Mr. Slater, and in order to bring the accused into trouble he had brought this charge with the assistance of a police sepoy. The magistrate considered the evidence unsatisfactory and discharged the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Chundri, a Hindu girl, aged about eleven years. The deceased was the daughter of a labourer and resided with her parents at Upper Duncan Road. On Monday afternoon the girl left home, saying that she was going out to beg for alms. About an hour after she was seen going along Chinch Bunder Road, when a labour cart, laden with planks coming down an the incline from the opposite direction. In order to get out of the way of the cart the girl stood against the wall of a house. The cart came down the incline quickly and the deceased was jammed against the wall by the axe of the vehicle. After the cart had passed on, the girl fell down, and it was then noticed that she had been injured. The driver stated that he shouted out to her, but the deceased instead of going to her left side, went to her right, and was jammed. He tried to pull up, but could not do so, as the incline was great. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on admission, she was found to be suffering from internal injuries. She died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Jewraj Moolji, Goolam Hoosein Sarafali and Babool Abdool Rahiman, a Mahomedan lad, aged about twelve, were charged by Inspector Gannon with receiving stolen property, of the value of Rs. 20, belonging to Goolam Hoosein, who resides at Nishanpada Road. Last week a theft was committed at the house of Cassum Canji, of Samuel Street, and property consisting of silver buttons, a watch and chain and other articles, of the value of Rs. 80, was stolen. The police, on receiving information, raided a house at Ripon Road, and arrested all the accused with the property in their possession. The case was investigated by the magistrate and the accused convicted and sentenced. While that case was inquired into by the police, the property in the present case was found with the accused. The third accused Babool, who is only a boy of twelve, admitted having stolen the property from the complainant's house, sometime ago and given the property to the two other accused who divided the booty between themselves. The magistrate convicted all the accused and as Nos. 1 and 2 were old offenders, they were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The boy, Babool, who had been punished in the last case, was awarded a day's imprisonment.

VOLKART UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding. The following two resolutions were passed:—(1) That the directors be authorised to sell the company's land, buildings and machinery, including engines and boilers in Julgaon; and (2) that the secretaries and treasurers shall be authorised to destroy the old records and correspondence of the company in a reasonable time, and that in particular they shall not be obliged to keep vouchers of the company longer than for two years after they have been audited.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., having arrived, assumed charge of the duties of the P. M. O., Quetta District, on 9th July.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE MARATHON.

IN the case by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee against Captain G. M. Field, of H.M.S. Marathon, now on her way to China for the recovery of Rs. 75,000 as damages for forcibly bringing back the plaintiff from the Maldives by the defendant in the man-of-war in June, 1899, the summons on the defendant was returnable at the District Court. As the defendant was at Bombay at the time the case was instituted, the summons was forwarded to the Small Cause Court there for service on the defendant, and according to the return made to the summons, it appears that one Fonseca, the bailiff of the court, went on board the Marathon for the service of the summons. As he did not know the defendant personally, after going on board, he inquired for Captain Field and was asked to wait. Shortly after some officers asked him why he wanted to see the Captain, and he showed the summons he had to serve on the Captain. The officers then snatched it and ordered him to leave the vessel at once and he was forced to leave. Some days after, Captain Field wrote to the Judge of the Bombay Court that he had received the summons, and had written to the Court here, but when the case was called there was no appearance. On the motion of Messrs. Mack, the case was postponed till the 19th instant.—"Ceylon Observer."

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

SIXTH DAY'S HEARING.

YESTERDAY, at the adjourned Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were again charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000 alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused, all being instructed by Mr. R. R. Desai.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. C. E. Phillimore.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.	Mr. Narayen T. Valdya.
Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas.	Mr. Hormusji D. Pudamji.

EVIDENCE OF MERCHANTS.

Vassonji Khimji, merchant, Bombay, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he had been for 37 years a business man. He was at present a cotton merchant at Colaba and was also mukadam for several big firms in Bombay. He did not know and had never heard of L. Govandas & Co., cotton merchants, Colaba. To his knowledge there was no such firm at Colaba in 1897. If there had been any firm of that name at Colaba in a position to borrow Rs. 30,000 on a promissory note he would have known of it. He had never heard of Krishnarao and Company, nor of Dabalkar Ballaji.

If there was such a person as Dabalkar Ballaji in a position to borrow Rs. 20,000 you would have heard of him?—I think there is a likelihood of my hearing.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you know all the merchants on the Cotton Green?—Almost. All the big respectable merchants trading regularly on the Cotton Green I know.

You mean there is nobody of the name of Krishnarao and Company?—So far as my knowledge extends.

Premchand Roychand, who said he was one of the oldest brokers in Bombay having practised for more than fifty years, gave similar evidence. He knew all the native merchants and had never heard of Krishnarao and Company, L. Govindas and Company, Fadke and Samant or any of the other persons alleged to have made large deposits.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: There are not many native gentlemen in Bombay in a position to borrow Rs. 65,000 from a bank only on a promissory note?—No.

By Mr. Hamilton: He only knew people in Bombay; he did not know any thing about people at Goa and Sawantwadi.

There are a great many persons in Bombay you don't know?—Well, I can't know everybody.

Did you ever get a circular from Fadke and Samant that they were going to establish themselves in business?—No, never.

By the Judge: If there was a firm in Goa who had an agent in Bombay he would know the agent.

Shapurji Burjorji Barucha, who has been a broker in Bombay for 35 years and knows a good many of the local merchants, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you know that there are many merchants in Lohar Chawl who deal very largely in hundies?—No, I knew one Madrassi merchant there, but he could not borrow on his personal security.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BOOKS.

Joseph McDermott, Superintendent of Police, gave evidence as to the seizure of the books and the arrest of the accused. The books and papers were brought from Madras by Inspector Bradbury. A list had been made and this was checked with the books and papers in the office of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble. A fresh list was then made out and signed by Inspector Flannagan. The original fair cash books and ledgers for 1897 written by Samant were not to be found and the original fair cash books and ledgers for 1898 of the Bombay branch were missing. The original cash extracts for December 1897 and March 1898 were also not to be found. Witness searched the house of Krishnaji Narayen, who was accused No. 3 before the magistrates and the youngest brother of the present accused. He found a pocket book produced. Raghunath Samant had not given him any information before witness sent for him. Witness made inquiries of Inspector Bradbury of the Madras Police regarding Gulab Mahomed Saheb Bahadur who was stated to have presided at a meeting of directors of the bank. He had tried to trace this person and had failed to find him.

By Mr. Mehta: Mr. Bradbury's list of the books and papers was found correct, and witness asked Inspector Flannagan to copy it and see that the books corresponded. At that time he did not know that the orignal fair cash books, ledgers, and extracts for December 1897 and March 1898 were missing.

Why did you leave those books with Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble?—Well, they were the bank's solicitors and I considered they were more competent to deal with the books than I.

But should they not have been produced before a Court? Did you think a solicitor's office was the same as a Court?—Well, almost equal to it (laughter).

Mr. T. A. Bland, partner in the firm of Smetham, Bland and Noble, said that since January his firm had acted as solicitors for the Deccan bank. The books were brought to his office by the police in two large nailed boxes. They were checked and the books were afterwards kept in a special safe with a police guard every night. No one had access to them without his knowledge. Among those who examined the books were Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cursondas, Inspector Flannagan and others. For a few days the examination was conducted in witness's office, but afterwards they were taken to the office of Messrs. Ferguson and Irving and brought back every night. As soon as it was discovered that the original fair cash books and ledgers for 1 97-98 and the cash extracts for December 1897 and March 1898 were missing, a careful search was made for them without success.

By Mr. Mehta:—Raghunath was brought to the office by the police and pointed out entries. He was allowed to examine the books in the presence of the police. He was there about twenty times and sometimes came with the police and sometimes by himself. Witness was generally present when Raghunath examined the books. If he examined them during his absence it was without his knowledge, though it was not likely as witness had the key of the safe in which the books were kept. If, for instance, Mr. Ferguson was examining the books during the absence of witness and Raghunath came in Mr. Ferguson might have allowed him to look at the books. They discovered that the original books for 1897 and 1898 and the cash extracts for December and March were missing, probably about a week or a fortnight after the books were brought to the office. It was not Raghunath but Supt. McDermott who told witness that the original books were not there; he did not ask him where he got the information.

Mr. Mehta put in what he described as an official list of the books and papers siezed in Madras. The police in Madras made out two lists, one of which was given to the accused and this he put in.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said he would not object to any paper signed by Inspector Bradbury. But Mr. Mehta put in a paper signed by a number of gentlemen whose names were illegible.

Mr. Mehta: But the Police Inspector's name is not illegible.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: How can I admit something signed by Mr. Buddli something Swami? (laughter) We have heard nothing whatever about him.

Mr. Mehta: It was admitted that he was present.

Mr. Hamilton: The gentleman is not responsible for his name. (Laughter).

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I admit the part of the paper signed by Inspector Bradbury.

Mr. Mehta: The names that are illegible are those of the *Panch* that were present.

The Judge: It is a paltry thing. On what ground do you tender it?

Mr. Mehta: I submit it is a public document.

The Judge said the paper had caused a great deal more discussion than it was worth. The jury might think from the discussion that there was really something very important about it. There was nothing of the sort.

Mr. Mehta: Well, so far as that is concerned I think my Lord, I might have an opportunity of pointing out that some important things relating to the prosecution turn upon it. But I do not press that.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac having repeated the statements made by the accused on committal by the magistrate, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Mehta and Mr. Hamilton stated that they did not wish to call any evidence for the defence.

JUDICIAL CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

The Judge then proceeded to address a number of questions to accused No. 2.

The Judge: Is it a fact that you were in charge of the Bombay branch of the Deccan bank?—Accused: I wish to leave my defence in the hands of my counsel.

His Lordship repeated his question and the accused replied: Yes. But I was only the honorary agent of the Bombay Office in 1897.

You are not bound to answer. You can say whether you will answer or not.—I wish to see the power of attorney. If I see the power of attorney I can answer.

Were you looking after and supervising the work of the clerks employed in the Bombay branch?—At what time?

In 1897-98?—I can't say decidedly in 1897. I must see the power of attorney.

Was Ragunath Samant employed in the Bombay branch?—I can't say unless I see the salary book.

Did you ever examine the books of account kept at the Bombay branch?—I don't wish to make any answer to that question.

Have you ever signed or initialled the books of the Bombay branch?—I leave my case to my counsel.

Do you know Mrs. Parvati Raoji Malgaoker?—Yes, Sir. She is my sister-in-law, my brother's (accused No. 1) wife.

Are you aware that in the books she is put down as a depositor for Rs. 53,000?—From memory I can't speak of what took place in 1897, without referring to the books.

On being shown the books, accused admitted there was an entry on the 12th April of Rs. 53,000 repayed to Mrs. Parvati Raoji Malgaoker.

Is that in your handwriting?—I don't think it is.

You must speak with certainty.—From this mode of handwriting I can't say that it is mine. The entry of Rs. 20,000 on the 2nd March 1898 repayment in the name of Krishnarao and Co. was not in his hand-writing nor was the entry of the 4th April 1898, Dabulkar Ballaji repayment of Rs. 65,000 in his writing. He was not writing the rough cash book at all.

In reply to further questions from the Judge accused said that excepting the designation of "merchant" he knew a person named Dabulkar Ballaji. There was once a firm called Krishnarao and Co. in Mandvie in the consignment business. From the deposit receipt book he found there was a deposit of Rs. 53,000. That sum was received in the ordinary course of business. The money was put in the safe of his room.

What became of it?—It may have been utilised for the business. It was a loan. My counsel will explain.

Do you wish to give us any explanation?—What other explanation can I give? I had no private interest in that loan.

It is alleged by Raghunathjthat you received a letter from No. 1 telling you to make bogus entries in order to show large transactions. Did you receive any such letter.—No, my Lord. What Raghunath has stated is false. I had no objection making any bogus entries.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER."

Accused No. 1 was then questioned. He said he wished to give an explanation. No doubt the second accused was his brother, but their interests were divided. "I have, he added, "no connection or interest in the business carried on by either of my brothers, or in the business of Parulekar and Co. The second accused had an interest in M. Hare and Co. from September 1898, when I took him as a partner and severed my connection with the bank."

It is alleged by Raghunath that you came here and gave instructions on a piece of paper to make bogus entries?—The statement of Raghunath is a deliberate lie. I never told him.

Were you managing the Madras bank.—Yes, my Lord.

In answer to further questions accused said the copies of the Bombay books were made in Madras, because there had been an error in the original books. By mistake the credit and debit entries had been made on the wrong sides, and on the instructions of the auditor the copies were made to rectify the error.

Do you say anything about the three items charged against you?—No, my Lord. I know nothing about them.

Did you take the papers with you to Madras as Raghunath stated?—No, my Lord.

Do you say anything about this deposit of Rs. 53,000 in the name of your wife?—I know absolutely nothing about this item. My wife was in Bombay in 1897 and in the first half of 1898.

Do you know anything about the repayment of money to her?—No, I don't.

Was she in a position to make such a deposit of Rs. 53,000?—Not in cash.

Were you aware of these entries in the name of your wife before this prosecution?—No, my Lord, I heard about them only in February last, after the prosecution, in the Police Court. I never saw the books; I did not know who kept them. That was my folly and therefore I am suffering now.

Did you not become aware of them at the time of copying?—No. I am aware now I never sent any letter about bogus entries. The only letter I sent was the official letter of the 29th November which was read by my counsel yesterday.

Do you say anything about the missing fair cash books for 1897-1898?—I know nothing about them. If they were in the Madras office they would have been brought away by the police. The cash extracts were in the bundles. I myself saw them on the days of my arrest.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then proceeded to address the jury summing up the case for the prosecution. Counsel said the charge against the accused was that of abetment in instigating Raghunath to make false entries. Those entries were made with the object of swelling the apparent business of the bank and so induce people to deposit money in the bank or to take up the unlisted shares. There was not actually any personal gain to accused directly but they hoped that it would lead to their gain if the business of the bank were largely increased owing to the effect of these bogus entries which subsequently appeared in the balance-sheet that was published to the world. From the very outset the proceedings of the bank were fraudulent. Counsel did not mean that every transaction was fraudulent but there were extraordinary circumstances about the formation of the bank and the way in which the shares were taken up; extraordinary conditions in the articles of association by which no shareholder was to have the opportunity of inspecting the share book or the share transfer books unless by the consent in writing of a majority of the directors. There were circumstances in connection with the starting of the bank, which, to say the least, indicated fraud. The directors held one share each of Rs. 50 on which in the case of No. 1 Rs. 42 had been paid in 1897; so that they had no substantial interest in the bank. Counsel pointed out that Raghunath was a brother-in-law of the accused, and though he might be said that he was an accomplice the jury could rely on his evidence if they chose to do so. Regarding the missing originals of the books for 1897-98 and the cash extracts for December and March, Counsel said the prosecution had done all they could to bring these books and paper before the Jury. The prosecution wanted those extracts; they would have been glad to have put them before the jury as corroboration of the false entries. But those cash extracts were unfortunately not forthcoming. Comparing the balance-sheet issued by the accused with the entries in the books counsel contended that the indications suggested that certain alterations emanated from the brain of No. 1. Before No. 1 came to Bombay there was no entry in the name of Mrs. Parvati Raoji, but after he arrived in Bombay that name appeared. Did not that point to the fact that the person who substituted that name was No. 1 to whom the name of his wife would most readily occur. According to Raghunath Samant when No. 1 came from Madras he saw that in the rough cash book certain persons were put down as making deposits and taking loans and said "this won't do at all; we must have different names." Thereafter he gave Raghunath a slip of paper with certain names which he directed him to substitute. Counsel proceeded to deal with the line of defence taken up by accused No. 2 that all the entries were genuine transactions, and pointed to the evidence of Mr. Cursondas Chabildas who discovered the discrepancy between the actual cash balance and the balance shown b the books; and also to the evidence of Mr. Ferguson who examined the books.

The pages of the rough cash book for January and February were missing and the inference was that from 11th January the entries were in the writing of No. 2. In March, however there were entries of Rs 80,000, Mrs. Parvati Raoji Rs. 52,000, Krishnarao and Co repayment Rs. 20,000 and Dabulkar Rs. 65,000 which three witnesses said were in the writing of No. 2. Regarding the general names in the list they were all relatives of the accused—poor cultivators of Goa and Sawantwadi and perfectly unable to deposit such sums of money. Counsel thought he had proved that the entries were bogus and if the jury found that, they would find the accused guilty of abetting Raghunath in making the entries and therefore guilty of fraud.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Hamilton proceeded to address the Court on behalf of accused No 2. He said the jury were no doubt aware as his Lordship was aware, that he had had considereble experience in criminal cases not only in Bombay but in the mofussil; and in all his experience he had never had a similar case to that now before them. In all other cases that came before the criminal Court it must be shown that the accused did a particular thing and in a particular way. In the case of a man charged with criminal breach of trust it must be first proved that he was entrusted with the thing and then that he had misappropriated that thing. But here they had no such state of things. The prosecution admitted that there had been no gain to the accused and no loss to anybody else by the supposed falsifications of the accounts. Had it ever occured to the gentlemen of the jury that such a state of things could be—that persons should voluntarily falsify accounts when it was not intended to make a single rupee out of it and that nobody else should be a penny the worse for it? And yet the prosecution said that accused were liable to be punished for that by seven years rigorous imprisonment. Did the Jury say they were liable to this extreme punishment simply because some false entries are supposed to have been made in the books of the Deccan Bank. At the most it came to this that there had been some little tampering with the books. Counsel contended that the charge against accused should not have been laid under section 467A of the Code. That section had been added to the Code in the last five years. All the sections under the original code required particulars, but here they were not required to specify the person defrauded or the particular sum of money made away with. There was a reason for that and, the history of the section was interesting. In the first place, however, there must have been a fraud committed; somebody must have lost some money and the fasifications of the books should have been made to cover that fraud. Thirty years ago an English banker committed a fraud, but it was impossible to show whom he had defrauded. It was to cover such cases that a special section like this 467A was passed by the English Legislature. Five years ago an exactly similar case occured at Calcutta and the accused was acquitted. It was brought to the notice of the Legislature that something should be done to put a stop to this kind of thing and this particular section was adopted. But under that section the first thing necessary was that a man should defraud somebody of a certain amount of money. In this case there was not a single pie lost to the Bank by the defalcations and what was more a certain profit had been made out of these transactions. Nobody had come forward to say that they had been mislead by these entries and counsel contended that accused should be acquitted because they did not come within the four corners of the section. Regarding the persons whose names were entered they were not poor cultivators. The Dabulkar family were people of means and the other persons were well known people at Sawantwadi who must have deposited money.

Counsel had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

SOMETHING ABOUT A COMMISSARIAT CONTRACT.

HASSANALLI MULLA HAKIMJEE AND OTHERS VS. EBRAHIMJEE REHMANJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal, which was heard a few days ago before Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Tyebjee, from a decision given by Mr. Justice Crowe on the 16th December 1899 in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents Hassanalli and others. The plaintiffs sought to recover in the Court below the sum of Rs. 12,070-2-6 from three first the defendants, as heir, and legal representatives of the estates of Rehmanjee Khanbhoy, deceased, for money due upon an adjusted account signed by their said intestate, and from the fourth defendant personally, with interest and costs. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the close of the hearing, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 14,086-0-7 with interst and costs, etc. From the above decree the defendants appealed.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the plaintiffs were four brothers trading in the name of Hussanalli, the eldest brother being the first plaintiff. One Rehmanjee was indebted to them, and on the 29th February 1896, he signed an adjusted account in their favour, admitting a debt of Rs. 9,113-10-9. It appeared that Rehmanjee was also a supporter of the plaintiffs, who had a share in a certain Commissariat contract; and the alleged object of the plaintiffs in allowing the subpartnership to exist was that Rehmanjee might be able from his share of the profits to liquidate the abovementioned debt. For the same reason it was said that when Rehmanjee died in December 1896, his son Ibrahim was allowed to continue his father's subshare in the Commissariat contract. But it was clear that disputes soon arose between Hassanalli and Ibrahim. It appeared from the evidence that Hassanalli was complaining that Ibrahim was drawing out monies from the partnership and not giving necessary attention to the business. It had been found as a fact that Ibrahim did subsequently draw out two sums amounting to about Rs. 2,020, which were eventually debited to him against his share of the profits of the contract. But Hassanalli wanted that any such share in the profits should go to liquidate the debt due to him from Ibrahim's father; Rehmanjee and he pressed for some arrangement for the payment of that debt. After discussion, Ibrahim said he had no objection to make himself personally liable if Hussanalli would wait. Ibrahim agreed to pass a writing, but he stipulated for Rs. 500 for performing the anniversary ceremonies of his father's death. Hassanalli agreed to that and then, Ibrahim signed a document on the 20th November 1897; and it remained with Nazar Mahomed. The accounts of the Commissariat contract were made up in 1898, and against Ibrahim's share of the profits were put two sums amounting to about Rs. 2020 which he had previously drawn. On the 23rd July 1898, the present suit was filed by Hassanalli and his brothers against Ibrahim and his mother and sister as legal representatives of Rehmanjee to recover the amount of the adjusted account with interest, viz., Rs. 12,070-2-6. Ibrahim was also sued as fourth defendant; and the plaintiff sought to make him personally liable for the above sum on the strength of the document of November 1897. The plaint in effect asserted that Ibrahim, in consideration of his being allowed to continue his father's sub-share, in Commissariat Contract, personally promised to pay the debt of his father as shown by the adjusted account. The first three defendants as representatives of the deceased Rehmanjee, put in a written statement, denying the adjustment said to have been signed by Rahimanjee, and counter claiming for a large amount said to be due from plaintiffs to the estate of Rahimanjee. Ibrahim also, as the fourth defendant, put in a written statement, pleading that the document of 1897 was without consideration, that he only promised to pay his father's debt out of my monies that might be received by him on account of his estate, and that the conditions on which the document had been signed had not been fulfilled. Among the three important issues in the case were whether the plaintiffs were, at the date of the institution of this suit, entitled to sue the fourth defendant personally; whether there was any consideration in respect of the writing of November 1897 from plaintiffs to fourth defendant; and whether the fourth defendant was liable to the plaintiffs under the said writing? Mr. Justice Crowe did not record any findings on the issues; but he gave judgment against defendants 1-3 as representatives of the deceased Rahimanjee, and also against the defendant Ibrahim personally, holding, that there was consideration for the duocment of November 1897; and that as Ibrahim had received money from the profits of the Commissariat contract, he was liable to pay his father's debt. Mr. Justice Crowe therefore decreed that the first three defendants, as heirs and representatives of Rahimanjee, and the fourth defendant personally, should pay Rs. 14,086-0-7 and further interest and costs; and it was directed that execution of the decree as against the fourth defendant, Ibrahim, should be stayed till further order of the Court, save as to the sum of Rs. 2,020, proved to have at present come to his hands, and the costs of the suit. It was against this personal decree that the fourth defendant, Ibrahim, had filed this appeal. As he had not joined the other defendants as parties to the appeal, he could not now put forward the counter-claim which was urged in their written statement. The questions before the Appeal Court must be confined to Ibrahim's personal liability. It was not pretended at the trial or before the Appeal Court that Ibrahim was, when the suit was filed or at any time, in a position to pay off the debt. Hassanalli promised to wait and to give Ibrahim Rs. 500 for his father's funeral ceremonies; but it was not pretended that Hassanalli had ever done so. It was impossible to hold that Ibrahim agreed to go on paying as he earned money. All he agreed to do was to personally pay off his father's debt when he was in a position to do so. If the decree of the lower court was allowed to stand, this sum of nearly Rs. 15,000, with interest always running, would be for ever hanging over Ibrahim's head; and whenever he earned a sum of money—be it large or be it small—he was liable to have it demanded from him by plaintiffs, and in default execution could be taken out against him. The Appeal Court were convinced that this was not the contract between the parties. It was not so asserted in the plaint, and it was not borne out by the evidence. Their Lordships were of opinion that Mr. Justice Crowe should have recorded findings in the negative on the first and last of the three issues given above; and

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 9-16—1-4
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£03 1-8
Bar Silver in London .....28 3-16—1-8
Do in New York.....61 1-4—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris,...25'11 plus 1-2
Do on New York..... ... 4'87 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills 3 1-8 per cent. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 3-4 unchanged

ARRIVAL.—"Baron Ardrossan."

EXCHANGE.—The market opened fully steady this morning but little business has passed during the day. Some Bank wire was given at 1s. 3 15-16 1. for the end of this week and also for next week when the seller withdrew and August is the earliest date now for Telegraphic at this rate. At 1s. 4 5-32 1. for this and next month some bills were placed, but at any rate just now the supply is extremely small.

Bank Telegraphic, ...1s. 3 29-32d.	
Bank Demand, ...1s. 3 15-16d.	
3 Months' Sight Credits, ...1s. 4 5-32d. 3-16	
Do. Francs.....169. 3-4	
Shanghai, 30 days' sight ..... Rs.	193
Hongkong do. ..... „	144
Japan do. ..... „	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For the Settlement the market opened at Rs. 94-9, declined to Rs. 94-7 and improved again to opening rate with sellers. Ready paper is 1-16th higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—In a dull and drooping market there is very little business doing.

Treacher's shares have changed hands at Rs. 977 1-2

FREIGHTS.—Beyond some small bookings, measurement and myrabolams, at current rates, we can hear of nothing doing in this market.

COALS.—SEEPORE.—There are sellers for this year at Rs. 15, and for 1901 at Rs. 14-12, at which there is a moderate enquiry.

JARDINES.—There are buyers for this and next year but no coal is available before July of next year.

WHEAT.—The market is steadier owing to no further rains up-country and a demand from speculators. White Delhi, July, is quoted Rs. 5-6, August September, Rs. 5-8; and for new crop, April May, Rs. 5-2.

SEEDS.—CASTORSEED.—The market is a shade quieter at Rs. 40-4.

LINSEED is nominally quieter with nothing doing owing to absence of stocks. Bold grain is quoted Rs. 8-5 to Rs. 8-6.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet with sellers at Rs. 8-8, buyers at Rs. 8.

RAPESEED is also quiet but steady with a small business doing in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-8 and Yellow at Rs. 7-14.

COTTON.—There is not much change in the Cotton Markets to-day. The news from the Home markets was again lower but sellers here are not disposed to lower rates except for Westerns and Bengals which are about Rs. 2 per candy lower than yesterday, but we have not heard of any business in the former. The Ahmedabad Mills are buying cotton of good staple in small quantities and one or two of our local manufacturing concerns are buying sparingly, but the Spinning Mills are quite out of the market.

Rates for new crop remain steady but there is very little doing in the Bazaar.

Bengal Fine ready	Rs. 208		
do F. G.	do ...	195, Jany. 1901,	Rs. 190
Broach Fine	do ...	220	
do Good	do ...	215, March 1901	„ 222

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 23-32d. —4 32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 3-8d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'33	5'29	4'42	4'31
—8-64	—4-64	—4-64	—4-64

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports .....13,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....5,000 „
„ to Continent .....4,000 „
Mid.-Uplands 9 13-16—3-16,
Futures, month of August, 9'09—3
„ „ of December 8'09—7

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	23
Total Omras...	23
Oompta and Dharwar	61
Westerns	139
Bengals	66
Persian	15
Total...	304

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Wheat	cwts	5,533
Linseed	„	1,952
Rapeseed	„	957
Gingellyseed	„	316
Poppyseed	„	2329
Groundnuts	„	799
Castorseed	„	1,917
Rice	„	10,055
Myrabollams	„	378

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'S Liverpool friends' weekly letter reviews their market as follows:—Since our last a strong advance all along the line has taken place. We had thought near positions must decline, while autumn months must remain stationary, and within 10 days near positions declined 26 points, and new crop only 13 points. On 25th May we telegraphed that Price McCormick and Co.'s failure had cleared the air, and that we looked for an advance, particularly for autumn months, mentioning October-November specially. Then October-November stood at 4'19, to-day the same position is at 4'48! We told we expected October-November to go to 4 3-4 to 5d. and to-day this position is worth 4'48! The undertone of the market remains very firm and no wonder considering that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool is about 200,000 bales smaller than at the end of June 1890, when Amer-Mid. was worth 6 3-8. The total visible supply of all growths is only about a 100,000 bales larger than it was then, while the consumption is 50 per cent. larger. If the spinners of the world could reckon on an early crop they might perhaps have no difficulty in tiding over the period of small supply, but so far the prospects are certainly for a late, even for an exceptionally late crop. The start was late, and since then heavy rains, especially in the Middle Gulf and Atlantic States, have further retarded the crop. The following cable extracts from America will speak for themselves. New Orleans—"Serious damage by rains in the Atlantics, and rain much needed in Texas. Some overflows on tributaries of the Mississipi, and prospects are worse." "June rainfall unprecedented outside Texas, rain much needed in Texas" From Wess "Crops prospects poor, rain much needed" Fine Bluff—"Serious damage by rains, crop late 20 days." Muirplus—Some fields abandoned, while country badly in putting all these complaints together, the grass situation could hardly be worse. We received a visit lately from an American friend just across from Natchez, himself a planter, who says, June rains are an extremely serious matter. Rains in July don't matter, but in June when the young plant wants cultivation, and keeping free from weeds, and the blooms requires sun to help them on, and not rot, fine and dry weather is imperative." His own people in the Mississipi valley cabled him that some fields had been abandoned in the valley, that heavy rains there and in Alabama had washed some of the young plants literally out of the ground and that things looked critical. A friend of his in the neighbourhood says he thinks a good deal of the crop there will be lost. We maintain our favourable opinion of the autumn months, especially October-November, which may rise still further, particularly if the weather remains unfavourable. With regard to the old crop positions, we have no strong opinion either. way, because the small quantity of actual cotton at the principal "Futures" markets makes manipulation up and down a very easy matter, and we consider it dangerous to meddle with them. They may rise considerably, but we prefer to leave to others a doubtful profit accompanied, as it will be, by extraordinary risk. As regards winter positions, November-December and so forth, we are at present undecided what to say about them. We have been overwhelmed with selling orders, all with handsome profits, yet this universal feeling that we ought to be lower, strengthens our belief that cotton must go still higher. Double Options:—October-November, 28 and January February 32 points.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACONCHY—July 15, at 5, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of G C Maconchy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KEOUGH—July 6, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, after a long and lingering illness, Emily Sarah, relict of the late J H Keough, Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, aged 41 years and 2 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1900.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S review of the Trade of India with foreign countries for 1899-1900 came to hand yesterday. Until the third quarter of the year, he shows, the course of Indian trade was on the whole prosperous and promising, although the cotton manufacturing industry in Bombay seemed to be reaching a critical stage. But famine came, following on a recrudescence of plague and with it a disturbance of the money market and a rise in the rate of discount consequent on the withdrawal of funds to feed the famine-stricken. This state of things had been duly anticipated and the strain was not nearly so great as it had been in 1896-97 and the volume of trade was larger than in 1898-99. Although the increase was great the figures were over-topped in the following year by one per cent. The total value of imports was Rx. 91,670,377 against 86,264,298, and the exports 116,926,227 as compared with 120,129,654. Much of the improvement in the import trade is attributed to the fact that trade and industry in the United Kingdom, Europe generally, and in the United States were in a most flourishing condition with a general advance in prices following on equally prosperous conditions during 1898, and it is also partly ascribed to the easy condition of the money market in the first half of the year and the steadiness of exchange throughout. Only once before was the bulk of the import trade exceeded. That was ten years ago when the conditions of exchange following on legislation in the United States gave a speculative stimulus to trade, importers hastening to take advantage of a rapid and temporary elevation in the value of the rupee. Last year, as Mr. O'Conor shows, there were no such speculative conditions, but the trade of the previous year had been curtailed, and importers in 1899-1900 found that the Indian markets were in a condition to take larger supplies of merchandise. In some articles, it is recorded the value of the trade was augmented as much by the higher range of prices which ruled in Europe as by an increase in quantities; but in most important items of trade the quantities imported materially increased. This was specially the case with piece-goods in which there was a remarkable increase. Grey cotton shirtings, for instance, rose from 62 to 84, yarn from 57 to 64, and as regards metals, copper rose from 87 to 110, and iron 111 to 124. Mr. O'Conor shows by a comparative table that there has been an increase of fifteen per cent. since 1897 in the general level of prices of articles imported into India, and of twenty per cent. in cotton goods which represent close on two-fifths of the entire import trade. Under "Exports" we find that while imports of merchandise into India increased by nearly three and-a-half per cent., the exports of Indian merchandise declined in almost exactly the same ratio. This was owing to a decline in the exports of rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds due to failure of the crops. In an ordinary season the exports would largely have exceeded those of the preceding period. There was naturally a considerable rise in prices due to the failure of the harvests, and the rise in prices in Europe was reflected in the higher levels for general exports. Mr. O'Conor's tables further show that the re-export trade is year by year falling off without any hope of its restoration. The reasons for this are that the trade is very largely an interchange of goods between Europe on the one hand and East Africa and the Persian Littoral on the other, Bombay and Karachi being the emporia for the trade. Now, however, direct communication is being more extensively resorted to. The prevalence of plague has conduced towards this development and a further factor in the decline of the trade is declared to be the direct transport to the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea of China and Ceylon tea by Russian vessels, which are subsidised for the purpose. Thus the exportation of tea from Bombay has declined to less than a fourth of its value four years ago. In Manchester goods we hold our own; but it is found that the consumption of these goods in the regions specified may be interfered with by direct importations of other European cottons in Persia, for instance by Russian prints.

THE uprising of China appears to have taken most people by surprise, but it might have been, and as a matter of fact, was foreseen by those who observe below the surface. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Mansion House on June 27, remarked upon the general blindness:—"Ever since the war between China and Japan, there have been persons, not in this country alone, who seem to look upon the Chinese Empire as if it were a kind of plum-cake which might be divided amongst the civilised Powers of the world as easily and unresistingly as a cake is cut up by school-boys, provided the Powers did not quarrel among themselves. I doubt if any one would put forward that view now. It has never been the view of her Majesty's Government." Such however is the view of men of whom Mr. Holt S. Hallet is a type. That enterprising and indefatigable engineer who has done so much to induce the Indian Government to guarantee a railway to open up Southern China from Burmah, has no doubt whatever that if the Powers were firm enough China would be compelled to give to all who ask. He is indignant that she was allowed to refuse the modest demand of Italy for a port and a province. He is disgusted with the Powers of Europe who "either from mutual antagonism or owing to the rapid increase of China's drilled forces and modern armament, were apparently cowed by China's truculent attitude." All would have gone well if the Powers had set aside their own ambitions and suppressed the Empress-Dowager and compelled the Viceroys to give their whole time and attention to the protection of the foreigner. A London paper suggests that a remedy for the present state of things would be that the force now (at the end of June) advancing on Peking should order the inhabitants to leave the City and then raze it to the ground—"a lesson which would permanently impress itself on the minds of the ignorant and self-sufficient millions who still imagine themselves to constitute the first and most powerful community in existence." They must give up that idea and learn the lesson once for all that the Foreign Devils are the masters of the world. Yet within a week of the destruction of the Taku forts, the Powers came to the conclusion that it would be very bad policy to regard themselves as at war with China. Unhappily the Powers which are the masters of the world have schemes of their own which they will not willingly forego. The rivalries of Russia and Japan may set the world in a blaze before this Chinese problem is solved.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS stated that on the 29th May there were 20,000 sick and wounded in South Africa, probably some thousands more, certainly not less, and that more than one-half of them were down with typhoid. A few days before that date 5,000 were left behind at Bloemfontein, when other 5,000 had been sent down the line in the previous fortnight. South Africa is a noted hot-bed of typhoid in certain seasons, and Bloemfontein had an especially evil reputation on that score. On examination a few years ago it was found that the various sources of the water-supply, then available, were all tainted with the germs of that disease. It was, therefore, decided by the Free State Government to erect new water-works at some distance to the city and to discontinue the use of the condemned supply. That was done with the best results to the health of the city; typhoid no longer gave the citizens any anxiety. When Lord Roberts' Army took possession of the Free State capital the troops got their supply like everyone else from the new water-works. These were captured by the Boers, the enterprise being marked by the surprise of the annihilated convoy at Bronker's Spruit. The reservoir was blown up and the new water-works rendered useless. The Commander-in-Chief, in telegraphing the fact to the War Office, said that the destruction of the reservoir would cause no inconvenience, as there was abundance of water available from other sources. It seems strange that the British residents in the city did not give any information on a matter of such vital importance to the health of the army. The troops halted there for seven weeks before the general advance. Wherever they moved thenceforth typhoid dogged their steps, and the number of sick became so great that one hospital, without beds or shelters, contained some 500 cases, in charge of three medical men, 25 untrained private soldiers, and no nurses. In other stations the only water was undrinkable and there was no fuel to boil it. The medical and nursing staff might have been strengthened; but no steps were taken to that end. Mr. Treves pronounced the hospital arrangements perfect, "lavish." When asked whether it was right that typhoid patients should be put on the ground and have to lie in three inches of mud, announced that soldiers cannot expect a first class hotel, and that he himself had to lie on the ground with only a blanket and waterproof between him and the mud. But the real point was this; the destruction of the reservoir was effected with the deliberate purpose of cutting off the water-supply from the city. How did it happen that no loyalist in South Africa knew the history of the reservoir, and put the medical staff of the army on their guard? Then, as Mr. Burdett-Coutts urges, every one having even a rudimentary knowledge of what happens in a campaign is aware that for every man incapacitated by wounds ten are incapacitated by disease. Why was no adequate provision made for their treatment?

ALTHOUGH the recent rains have materially improved the prospects throughout the country, there has been practically no diminution of the numbers on relief, in fact, the last return issued by the Government of India shows an increase on the week of 195,187 persons. The Central Provinces account for nearly 86,000, notwithstanding that rain averaging from 11 1-2 to 2 inches has fallen generally within its boundaries. Sowing operations, which were retarded, have been resumed, and in some places resowing has proved necessary. The germination of early sowings has, however, been good, and all present anxiety has been relieved. The water-supply is improving, but fodder is inadequate, and in some districts procurable only at an enormous cost. This is the record up to the 7th instant, and it may be presumed the next report will bear evidence of lessened numbers on relief. A very similar state of things exists in Bombay Presidency, where good rain has fallen in most districts except Gujerat, and here unfortunately the famine is severer than any other portion of India. The rain which has fallen is beneficial for the preparation of land for autumn crops, but there is no abatement of famine, or in the terrible mortality among cattle. The deficiency in water continues to become more and more a sore perplexity, while the prevalence of cholera is probably due to drinking impure water more than to anything else. Heavy showers are also urgently needed in the Deccan, while in the Madras Deccan and the Carnatic rain is required to enable cultivators to extend sowings. Pasturage has improved, and cattle are regaining condition in tracts where they have been weakened. On the west coast of Madras rain has been heavy, but elsewhere it has fallen irregularly and in light showers. Rain has fallen in fair quantity in the Punjab, but the condition of crops on insecure areas is reported bad. The Kalspani stream which usually overflows in Dera Ismail Khan is low and there has been no inundation. In the irrigated tracts prospects are cheery, and autumn sowings are in general progress. More rain is also required in Bengal and North-Western Provinces, where, however, the conditions are, on the whole, very favourable to agriculturists. The rice crop in Burma promises well and the prospects of early rice and tea in Assam are good. Mysore is still thirsting for rain, but in Coorg over 11 inches fell and cultivators have started to prepare their land for transplanting. Cotton plants are reported to be withering in Berar through insufficient moisture, but land is being broken up for the monsoon crop. Rajputana is in a very bad state. Very little rain has fallen, and the people are in a dolorous plight. Fodder is exhausted and in some parts unobtainable, while prices have a tendency to go up. The people have got to work on their holdings in Central India, where there is a diminution of over 25,000 on relief works. The condition of stock and pasturage is fair. In Kashmir the season is unfavourable to sowings, and fodder is scarce, while in Nepal Indian corn and upland rice are in good condition.

How efficaciously plague in a newly-infected locality may be dealt with is told in a resolution of the North-West Provinces Government just to hand. Plague was introduced into Mau Aima by a Jullaha—or as Bombay calls him Julai—who with a large number of his caste-fellows had returned from Bombay "having been thrown out of work by restrictions of employment in the Bombay cotton mills." The house in which the case occurred and the houses on either side of it were burnt down and compensation promptly paid in full on the spot. Then the Lieutenant-Governor ordered that a large tract of country should be brought under inspection and borrowed the services of Major Stevenson, a Bombay medical officer, who had the advantage of plague experience. Mau Aima was evacuated, and a neighbouring village being infected, was burnt entirely. Pecuniary assistance was given by Government to the poorer inhabitants to enable them to rebuild their houses, and full compensation paid for everything destroyed. Major Stevenson dealt with the sick, and directed disinfecting operations after the manner of Bombay. The North-West Provinces Government really awoke to a full appreciation of the situation. When the evacuation of the whole village of Mau Aima was carried out, it became necessary to enable the people to pursue their ordinary avocations while in camp, and temporary structures, slaughter-house, weavers' sheds, and the like were erected by Government for the purpose. Funds were also granted for providing the weavers with materials and for purchasing manufactured cloth, which was then disinfected, from them, as at the time they could send their cloth to no market. The success of the operations at Mau Aima in keeping under control and finally extinguishing the outbreak of plague in the Allahabad district reflects great credit on all ranks of the executive and medical services employed, and the Lieutenant-Governor quotes it, as another proof of the efficacy of thorough measures of evacuation and segregation when it is possible to carry them out.

THE work accomplished at the Bombay Veterinary College at Parel, during the year 1899-1900, is about up to the average of previous years. Eighteen new students entered the College during the year and out of 39 presented for examination 18 satisfied the examiners. The students come from all parts of India, and for three months an employe of the Uganda Railway attended the classes. The average daily number of animal-patients was 96, showing a decrease of 62 compared with last year, while the out-patients show an increase of 113.

THE Sardar of Kalsia has given a second donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Transvaal War Fund, and also a donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Lumsden's Horse Fund.

THE Indian Railway earnings continue to increase in an extraordinary manner, the results from the 1st April to the 30th June being 77 1-2 lakhs better than the previous year.

MR. HORN officiates as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Bengal, vice Mr. Joscelyne, on privilege leave. Mr. Thomson acts as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Horn.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd June, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 391,131 maunds and Rs. 92,307 in the earnings.

ON Mr. Atkins proceeding on leave, next month, he will be relieved of the duties of Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, by Mr. Stow, who will be relieved of the duties of City Magistrate, Lahore, by Mr. Calvert.

THE Commissary General-in-Chief has now intimated that privilege leave in India, and other short leave in India, may be granted to officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department without reference to him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces left Mussoorie for Meerut on Saturday morning. His Honour made a thorough inspection of Mussoorie and accepted an address from the Municipal Board at the Town Hall at noon on Friday.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 74. Six fresh plague cases and the same number of deaths were reported. There were six fresh cases of plague and five deaths reported on Saturday, while the total mortality was returned as 57.

CAPTAIN A. R. S. ANDERSON, I. M. S. (Civil Surgeon, Ranchi), in addition to his other duties, assumes temporary medical charge of the Headquarters, 6th Jats, at Dorunda, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, vice Captain W. Carr, I. M. S., proceeded on Field Service.

THE total value of the notes in circulation in India on July 7th was Rs. 30,47,84,095. The gold reserve amounted to Rs. 12,81,72,639, and the silver to Rs. 6,94,11,510. The total reserve, including gold to the value of Rs. 75,00,000, held in England under Act II of 1898, amounted to Rs. 20,50,84,149.

INOCULATION work is proceeding briskly in the plague-infected area. The operation has been performed in over 100 villages in the Jullunder district and in 5 villages in the Hoshiarpur district. Altogether some 65,000 persons have been inoculated. The whole of the town of Banga has undergone the treatment, the last 1,500 having been inoculated by a Native Civil Assistant Surgeon. In the Banga rural circle people are being inoculated at the rate of 1,000 a day.

A VERY large increase is reported in the number of persons on famine relief in the Punjab, namely from 163,606 in the previous week to 219,343 in the week ended July 10. Hissar and Rohtak are the chief contributors to this result, the number of persons "otherwise relieved" being 23,162 as against 11,800 in the former district, and 50,645 as against 4,570 in the latter. These figures probably indicate that people of a higher social class are being compelled to accept public relief. The total number of persons relieved in Native States rose from 35,736 to 39,595.

THE imports of gold into India during May amounted to 164,620 ounces, valued at Rs. 95,16,296; from these figures must be deducted the value of the 811 ounces exported, Rs. 49,290, leaving the value of the net imports at 94,67,106 During the same period silver to the value of Rs 25,75,065 was imported, while the value of the exports was Rs. 7,07,89?, leaving net imports of the value of Rs. 18,67,137. The total imports were Rs. 1,20,91,431 and the exports Rs. 7,57,188, the net imports being Rs. 1,13,34,243. The value of the coins and bullion received at the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 25,42,041, and that of the coinage and coins, examined Rs. 23,00,016, the figures for Bombay being respectively Rs. 48,98,451 and Rs. 66,42,319.

AN interesting resolution on the survey work of last year appears in the "Gazette." The total area surveyed on all scales was nearly 96,000 square miles, a large increase, chiefly due to the Yunan and Burma-China boundary survey. The Manipur longitudinal survey was completed, and the Burma triangulation linked up with other triangulations in India. Eight parties were engaged in topographical surveys in the Shan States, Upper and Lower Burma, Sindh, Lushai Hills and the Himalayas, and surveyed 18,000 miles. Forest Surveys were also vigorously carried on, and 5,207 miles completed. The cost per mile in Madras was greatly reduced, being Rs. 74 per square mile. Cadastral operations were carried on in Burma, Bengal and the North-West Provinces and over 2,000 miles geographically surveyed in Kashmir and Gilgit. Some excellent work was accomplished in the head offices. Over 4 lakhs worth of maps were issued and 2 4-2 lakhs worth of instruments. The work of the Department has been maintained at the high standard of efficiency which it has been the pleasure of the Government to acknowledge in previous years.

REFERRING to the decision of the Russian Government to mobilise the Siberian army corps, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says on June 25:—To-day's "Government Messenger" contains the following important imperial ukase on the subject, directed to the Senate:—"Recognising the necessity of placing the troops of the Amur military circuit on a war footing, we have issued a ukase under this date to the Minister of War commanding that the needful orders be now given to that effect, pursuant to our indications. At the same time we direct that the number of men of the reserve required for this purpose shall be called into active service from the territories and districts of the Amur and Siberian military circuits, in conformity with the list confirmed by us on June 23 and the latest alterations made in the same. The Government Senate will not fail to give necessary instructions for the execution of this decree."

THERE was a spectacle on view in the native city of Shanghai on the 13th ultimo, which it would be difficult to match in horror. It was the execution of a bandit-chief by the Chinese authorities there. The execution began at daylight on that day and was to last perhaps a week, perhaps longer, according to the strength and vitality of the hapless wretch. He was being starved to death. The last food he ate or would ever eat, was given to him on the 12th about midnight, and some hours afterwards he was placed in a tall wooden cage with a hole in the top. In this contrivance the miserable man was to stand till death released him, his head protruding through the hole in the top which was just wide enough to fit the neck. No more food or drink passed his lips not even a draught of water. He was standing up, shackled hand and foot, on a pile of bricks, which were gradually knocked away, brick by brick, until at last the miserable creature was barely able to reach the floor of the cage with the tips of his toes.

THE tramcar of 1900 is doomed, and before long, says the "Daily Mail," the tram-horse will have disappeared from our streets. London is on the eve of the greatest revolution in local transit since the introduction of railways. Within the next few weeks the United Tramways Company, which owns the lines from Hammersmith to Uxbridge and Hampton, will inaugurate the most magnificent system of electric cars in Europe. Its present carriages will be sold for what they can fetch, and an array of palace cars, costing 1,000*l*, apiece, will carry the lucky Westerners with the swiftness of racehorses. As soon as possible, the London County Council, which is obtaining the ownership of all the lines in its boundaries will follow suit. An experimental line will first be built from Westminster to Tooting, and then there will be a general transformation. Fresh lines will be run out in all directions. One will go down Farringdon Street, New Bridge Street, and across Blackfriars to South London. Another will come along the Embankment from Putney into the very heart of the City. A third is proposed from Piccadily Circus to Gray's Inn. In every suburb the steel tentacles will reach out, gripping all London in one great system. The change is going to revolutionise London.

THERE are French diplomatists who are made, not born. M. Pichon, the French minister at Peking was one of them. It is quite by accident that he became a diplomatist. His original profession was politics coupled, as so often happens in France, with journalism. M. Pichon was on the staff of "La Justice" at the time when M. Clemenceau was making his brilliant but abortive effort to resuscitate that never very prosperous paper. His first political success was his election to the Paris Municipal Council. His opinions in those days were terribly unorthodox. For instance, he was the author of a project for the erection of a monument in memory of the soldiers of the Commune. He would be as little likely to associate himself with such a scheme to-day as to suggest an international testimonial to the Boxers. For him, as for many another councillor, the Hotel de Ville was a stepping-stone to the Palais Bourbon. Paris elected him a deputy, but Parisian electors are fickle, and in 1893, M. Pichon found his occupation gone. The victims of universal suffrage in France expect to be provided for by their party. They are given an official post, and sometimes fill it as well as anybody else would. This was the case with M. Pichon, who was despatched as Minister Plenipotentiary to Port-au-Prince, where he did excellent work. By a happy accident an unsuccessful politician had been coverted into a useful diplomatist. If this feat could always be accomplished, France would have less reason to complain of the happy-go-lucky way in which its functionaries are too often recruited. In 1898 M. Pichon was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and transferred to Pekin.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Association of Conservative Clubs was held on June 22 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Lord Harris presiding. The report stated that the past year again showed a marked progress in the association's work. During the year 104 clubs had joined, making a total of 877 clubs affiliated to the association, with a membership of 350,000. The Lord Chancellor had accepted the office of vice-president of the association. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the increase in the number and membership of the affiliated clubs which had taken place of recent years was most satisfactory, and he was glad to know that the system of interaffiliation promoted by the association was steadily growing in popularity. The honorary membership conferred by the association ticket gave access to over 850 clubs in different parts of the country, and the number of tickets issued last year reached nearly 20,000. He knew from his experience in connection with working men's clubs the value of clubs generally. They afforded men and women in all classes of society opportunities of thoroughly studying the many important subjects which went to form the principles which governed this empire. There was no need now-a-days for political opinions to be formed hurriedly or upon insufficient evidence. It was important that every one should learn that they had not only their local affairs to think of, but also the welfare, the safety, and the honour of the people of the empire. One satisfactory result of the present war was that the colonies and dependencies had shown that in this great matter of the union of the empire they stood side by side. The affiliated clubs were aiming at something wider, more beneficial, and more generous than the mere retention of their own party in power, and that was the greatest possible benefit of the many millions who inhabited the British Empire. Mr. Herbert Praed seconded the motion, and the report was adopted. The chairman afterwards presented a number of the association's distinguished service medals to successful candidates.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE WEST ARSENAL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Colonel Dorward, commanding a force of Japanese, British, Americans and Russians, made a successful attack on the West Arsenal, Tientsin, on the 10th.

The Colonel in his report says the day's honors rested with the Japanese and Americans.

Three hundred British, French and Japanese defended the railway station in the attack made on it on the 11th instant, killing 500 of the enemy.

The British loss was three killed and sixteen wounded.

The French and Japanese loss was heavier.

America is arranging for the despatch of from 8,000 to 10,000 reinforcements for China.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

LONDON, JULY 17, 12-25 p.m.

After a destructive bombardment with 42 of the Allies' guns 1,500 Russians, assisted by French and Germans, assaulted and captured eight guns on the eastward side and destroyed the magazine, meanwhile all the available British, Americans, Japanese and Austrians attacked the Western Arsenal, which they captured after three hours' desperate fighting. Then the combined force advanced on the Native City and finding it impossible to capture they encamped outside the walls.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

REPULSE OF THE ALLIES AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 16, EVENING.

The Allies attacked the Chinese City at Tientsin on the morning of the 13th and were repulsed at seven in the evening with great loss.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The attempt made by 7,000 of the Allies to storm the Chinese City of Tientsin, on the 13th instant, began at daybreak.

At least twenty thousand Chinese manned the walls and maintained a withering fire with rifles, maxims and artillery.

The Americans, Japanese, British and French attacked the west side and the Russians the east.

The British lost 40 and the Allies 200 men.

VICTORY OF THE ALLIES AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 17, 1-35 p.m.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a despatch from Tientsin stating that the Allies stormed the Native City on the 14th instant and utterly routed the Chinese.

The total losses of the Allies were 800 killed and wounded.

THE ATTACK ON TIENTSIN CITY.

LONDON, JULY 17, 12-20 p.m.

The Allies in attacking the Native City of Tientsin on the 13th captured eight guns and dislodged the enemy from the West Arsenal but found it impossible to enter the City.

It is expected that the assault will be resumed on the 14th.

The Allies' losses are exceedingly heavy, especially among the French, Americans and Japanese.

LI-HUNG-CHANG GOES NORTH.

Li-Hung-Chang is expected at Hongkong to-day and is going to Peking.

The transport Nuddea has arrived at Hongkong.

TWO TROOPERS PASS SINGAPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company have received a telegram to the effect that the Transports Itaura, conveying the head-quarters and two squadrons of the First Bengal Lancers, and the Warora conveying head-quarters and wing of the 1st Sikhs passed Singapore on the 15th instant.

FURTHER TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following transports have been engaged for conveying the Cavalry Brigade sailing from Calcutta :—Ujina, with Horse Artillery Battery, on the 29th instant; the Rewa, Fultala and Upada, with the 1st Cavalry Regiment, sailing about the 1st and 3rd August; and the Nizam, Fazilka, Ula and Lawada with the 2nd Cavalry Regiment, sailing on the 4th, 5th and 6th August.

If the Second Division goes to China the 20th Punjab Infantry will probably be relieved at Delhi by the 8th Bombay Infantry from Ahmednagar and Indore.

Lieutenant Parker, 1st Wiltshires, officiates as Station Staff Officer at Quetta, vice Rowlandson proceeding to China.

Captain Drew becomes Adjutant, 1st West Yorkshires, vice Stewart transferred to the Manchesters.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The Transports Upada, Nurani, Rewa and Fultala have been chartered to convey the 16th Bengal Lancers; the former two will, according to present arrangements, sail on the 4th proximo and the latter on the 5th. It is, however, probable that the Nurani will be replaced by the P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, in which case the Nurani which, together with Ula, Upada and Lawada, is being fitted in Bombay, will carry the overflow of the transport mules and bullocks.

The steamers Nizam, Ula, Fazilka and Lawada have been chartered to convey the 3rd Bombay Cavalry; the former two will probably sail on the 6th proximo and the latter two on the 9th.

The steamer Ujina has been chartered to convey a battery of Royal Horse Artillery and will probably sail on the 10th proximo. Additional four transports will be required to convey the siege train bullocks, numbering over 1,300, which remain to be despatched.

The Urlana with mules and D Section of the 39th native field hospital and the Pentakotah with a wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers, A Section 39th native field hospital and special service officers sailed for Hongkong to-day.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The steamers Nankin and Nurani have entered the Prince's Dock, and taken up their berths, "P" and "Q" at the jetty-shed where they are being fitted up as transports. The former will convey the Coolie Corps and the latter the Cavalry from Calcutta. The vessels are expected to be ready by Friday next. The fitting up of the Carthage as a hospital-ship is fairly in progress under the direction of Mr. W C. King. It was intended that the Nankin sailed on the 20th instant, but owing to a defect in her machinery, she will not be able to leave Bombay before Saturday next. The s. s. Upada, of the B. I S. N. Company, Captain R. S. Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice. She will enter the dock and after discharging her cargo, a preliminary survey will be made by the combined military and marine authorities. She will probably be fitted up to convey Cavalry.

The Chusan sails to-day with the 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff, together with 23 followers and eleven chargers. The undermentioned are the names of the Staff Officers :—Brigadier-General O. M. Creagh, Captains W. H. Watson, J. M. Stewart, H. T. Brooking, J Gaisford, and F. C. Rampini, and Lieutenant M. R. W. Nightingale.

CHOLERA IN THE SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT.

OFFICERS ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

Second-Lieutenant Carsley, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, died early this morning at Ghorpuri from cholera, though it is reported that the real cause of death is lead poisoning from eating tinned peaches at dinner on Sunday night. Other officers, namely, Lieutenants Pinhey, Carey and Rundle all of them were suddenly laid up within a few hours. Lieutenant Carsley was the earliest attacked. He lingered through Monday and died early this morning at 5-15. Lieutenant Pinhey is in a dangerous condition. Messrs. Carey and Rundle are making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Lieutenant Carsley arrived in India in January last and in April he joined the Shropshires.

The funeral of Lieutenant Carsley took place in the evening. A large number of Officers attended. The bands of three different regiments, namely, the Shropshires, the Royal Scots, and the 1st Bombay Lancers were in attendance. The coffin was covered with Union Jack and carried by a gun carriage of the 16th Field Battery. The Rev. Mr. Harrison read the burial-service. Several wreaths and crosses were laid on the grave.

Private Michael, and Private Chaplain of the same regiment died on Sunday last, the former from cholera and the latter from dysentery. The regiment is under canvas.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston delivered judgment to-day in the police torture case. The Judge agreed with the majority of the assessors—three out of four—that the evidence was unsatisfactory and that the guilt of the accused was not proved. His Lordship recounted the facts of Dwarka Prasad's unannounced entry into General Burnett's office. At that time it was not questioned that he had the injuries described by General Burnett. The case for the prosecution rested upon the complainant's own statement, supported to some extent by his brother Mahdev and Kushal who had varied in their stories to such an extent as to cause grave distrust of their evidence. The improbability in the complainant's story that he had rested at different places from the chowkey to General Burnett's office and his starving for two days were also touched upon by the Judge who considered that the complainant was a man a of suspicious character, of admitted enmity to two of the accused. and that he would not scruple to make false statements against any body to suit his purpose, and as in this case to avoid prosecution in the theft case. The court accordingly found Dilawar Khan, Peter Leo, Waman Sakharam, Mahomed Khan and Jamal Khan wallad Chand Khan not guilty of the offences specified in the charge under Sections 330 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and directed, that five of the accused be acquitted and discharged.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* SATARA TEAM.

POONA, JULY 17.

To-day the Poona Gymkhana played against the Satara team on Gymkhana ground. The visitors went in first and made 176 runs. Poona began their innings at 4-55 p.m. and scored 97 runs to the loss o five wickets. The following are the scores :—

SATARA ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.

Vernon, c Harcourt, b Pocock	22
Copleston, c Endleston, b Douglas	10
Wallinger, st Hamilton, b Pocock	3
Captain Wood, c Duncan, b Marsden	50
Wheeler, c Douglas, b Anderson	0
Peyes, c Walker, b Anderson	5
Headlam, c and b Anderson	34
Captain Tawney, b Anderson	50
Boyd, not out	20
Turner, c Hoskyn, b Anderson	0
Extras	2
Total	176

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Douglas	96	37	5	1
Pocock	108	58	3	2
Anderson	68	29	2	5
Marsden	54	31	1	1
Gibbs	24	16	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Pocock, b Harcourt	3
Captain Douglas, c Harcourt, b Wood	33
Mr Duncan, b Harcourt	3
Major Stanton, b Harcourt	5
Mr Anderson, b Wheeler	13
Gibbs, not out	28
Captain Marsden, not out	1
Murray, Hoskyn, Duxbury, Walker } did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	97

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The Hon. Beharilal Gupta is confirmed as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

The Hon. J. Pratt is appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

KRUGER REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

GENERAL CLERY'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

According to latest advices President Kruger refuses to surrender till his supplies are exhausted.

General Clery continues fighting of a desultory nature.

LOSSES AT NITRAL'S NEK.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Lieutenant Prichard of the Lincolns and four men were killed and forty wounded at Nitral's Nek.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—Killed—Captain Nelles, Canadian Rifles; wounded dangerously—Captain Macpherson, 1st Munster Fusiliers; wounded severely—Second-Lieutenant A. H. D. West, ammunition column; wounded slightly—Lieutenant Young, Canadian Rifles, and Captain Warwick Williams, Royal Irish Regiment; taken prisoner—Major Boyle, New South Wales Staff; died of disease—Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Lake; Captain Hamilton, Queensland Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, King's Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant Andrew, Imperial Yeomanry.

RELIEF OF KUMASI.

LONDON, JULY 17, 12-20 p.m.

Colonel Willcocks has relieved Kumasi.

THE GAEKWAR AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Queen has received the Gaekwar of Baroda and family at Windsor.—*Reuter.*

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING UNSKILLED LABOUR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ENQUIRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Results are to-day published of the extensive enquiries which have been made by the Government of India through the various local administrations on the subject of the report made in the beginning of this year by Messrs. Bird and Company of the increasing difficulty in obtaining unskilled labour due to superior attraction of famine relief works. The general conclusion is that except in few isolated instances famine relief works have had no appreciable effect in withdrawing labour from private employment or in lessening supply, that unskilled labour has been unusually plentiful at and in many places below the usual rates, and that only in case of permanent hands have employers thought necessary to raise wage rates in consideration of the higher price of food-grains. In the Central Provinces where extensive enquiries have been made of railway authorities, mine and mill managers, contractors and district engineers in only two instances has it been asserted that labour had been drawn away by the relief works, or was scarce and difficult to obtain. In one of these cases labourers in a mine had deserted for lower wages on relief works. The Government state that on this coming to the knowledge of the local authorities they directed that these labourers should be excluded from relief works. In another case a district engineer of a railway reported that unskilled labourers, especially for pumping work, were exceptionally difficult to secure and retain, and that their wages had gone up. Explanation of this is given by another district engineer on the same railway who reported that this year the pumpers work was particularly hard and that wages in consequence had to be raised. In the Bombay Presidency wages offered by private employers in Gujarat are reported to be below the normal rates. In the Deccan such wages are also actually lower than those which can be earned on relief works, but notwithstanding this private employment is preferred if it can be obtained. Demand, however, is very small. In only two cases were complaints received of competition of relief works. In the Punjab general evidence is to the effect that labour had been cheap and plentiful for private employers, though the presence of relief works has tended to moderate the lowering of wages. In Berar private employers have experienced no difficulty in getting all labour required and in Ajmere such complaints as were made in the first days of famine have long since disappeared with stricter administration of famine relief.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Hazelgrove, 12th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Dunscombe, 28th Bombay Infantry, have been granted four months' extension of leave each at home.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Only two hundred plague deaths are reported to have occurred in the whole of India during the past week. Of these Calcutta returns 88, Bombay 54, Bengal Districts 18, Bombay Districts 12, Mysore 18, Hyderabad 7, Madras Presidency two, and the Central Provinces one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH JULY 16.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63
Bar Silver	28 3-16

THE Prince of Wales, on June 27, formally opened the Central London Railway, travelling in a train which completed the distance from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush in 22 minutes. His Royal Highness proceeded to inspect the generating station, and then declared the line open, wishing it success and expressing the belief that it would be a great boon to the inhabitants of London. The line will be available to the public shortly.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON CRICKET.

THE COMING 'VARSITY MATCH.

THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THE West Indians have not yet falsified their reputation by winning a match, and it may be said, with a peculiar sense of fitness, that here and there they fill in the picture with a dash of colour and help to throw into bolder relief the leading figures in the cricket world. Displaying a foresight more commendable in the M.C.C. than is usual with that prominent body, the West Indian matches have been declared second-class, but so far as the black contingent of the team is concerned we rather fancy that it would give a much better account of itself under more congenial skies. Men of colour, like Constantine, the wicket-keeper, and Woods, the fast bowler, need their own environment to bring out their best work, although it must be said that neither in the West Indies nor in England could this type of player ever hope to bring the same amount of intelligence to his game. Woods, by the way, is a most interesting man when you can get him in the vein, and, although his colour may tell West Indian tales, he seems very anxious to impress you with the broad idea that he comes from one of England's most flourishing colonies. Perhaps there is a disposition to be over-confiding, which is not the characteristic of an Englishman on the occasion of a first meeting, but he will, no doubt, lose that virtue as the tour lengthens out, and become a less easy prey to the gentlemen who seek his views at lunch.

The West Indian bowling has proved to be far more deadly on paper than on the field, but Woods is undoubtedly the most tenacious trundler, and what he lacks in modern resource he makes up for to a large extent by stamina. Of course, it is more congenial to belong to a good set of cricketers and to give as much as you receive. But then, the West Indians never came over with a reputation high enough to disappoint the British public, and it is a good thing for English cricket that the M.C.C. valued our visitors down to second-class, otherwise the averages at the end of the year would have borne a curious and unreal impression. The honours of the first century have gone to Constantine, the gigantic wicket-keeper, although one must bear in mind that the M.C.C. team at Lord's was the weakest of the season. It did not contain a single professional bowler.

Seldom has a luckier innings been played at a time when luck was badly needed by a side, than that of 96 made by Denton for Yorkshire against Surrey at Sheffield last week. When he had scored 10 Richardson made a poor attempt to judge a skied hit to mid-on; at 16 Lockwood dropped the simplest chance at point; at 24 Stedman failed at a one-handed catch at the wicket; while at 29 Lockwood missed the only difficult offer of the lot at point. Thus, before Denton had compiled 30, he was missed four times. He afterwards took his score to 96 by perfect cricket, and if he was inordinately lucky to begin with, he made amends by the fine cricket shown afterwards. Besides, as one who played in the match said, no man in England could have played correct cricket with the ball popping about as it was about the time that Brockwell completed his hat trick. A man was obliged to hit out to score at all and trust to luck among the fieldsmen.

The result of Surrey's mistakes—there were two other catches dropped besides the offers by Denton—was, that instead of making Yorkshire follow-on 150 or more in the rear, as they ought to have done, they only had a lead on the first innings of 47. Then Rhodes bowled so brilliantly that at the end of the second day Yorkshire themselves had the match in hand, with the permission of the weather. But the weather did not permit, and the game was drawn. Had Surrey been beaten they could only have had their own failures to blame for the mishap. They had a stroke of luck in winning the toss and batting in fine weather, while Yorkshire had to go in five minutes from the close, and bat next day on a ruined pitch. Surrey, in fact, as it happened, possessed that advantage in which a side practically tosses for the match and wins it. They lost it all by bad fielding, and they were subsequently fortunate that they did not lose the match. Yorkshire have now played 13 matches since the season opened, and only on two occasions have they won the toss. These were in the matches with Kent at Catford and Lancashire at Bradford. For the latter match a fair sympathiser with the Yorkshire team sent Lord Hawke a lucky sixpence to toss with and the talisman took effect. Ernest Smith and Tunnicliffe must also need a similar gift, for neither has won the toss yet when respectively called upon to lead the team in Lord Hawke's absence.

The most striking feature of Monday's cricket was undoubtedly the no-balling of Mold, the Lanchashire fast bowler, for throwing. The new rule recently passed by the M. C. C. in regard to this matter says:—"The ball must be bowled; if thrown or jerked, either umpire shall call 'no-ball'." James Phillips, who it will be remembered "no-balled" Jones, the South Australian, at Adelaide during the tour of Mr. Stoddart's second team, was in this instance the umpire standing at the batsman's wicket, and for the first time he put the new law into operation. The incident happened in Mold's first over, during which "no ball" was called on the ground that the bowler threw the bowl and did not bowl it. This is the first time that the Lancashire player has been penalised for this infringement of a salutary rule, and there are those who have said that strong action of the kind adopted by Phillips ought to have been taken long ago. But one cannot help admiring the sturdy independence of an umpire like Phillips, who, no matter what the reputation of the bowler, whether he be amateur or professional, is determined to see the game played strictly in accordance with the letter of the law. Mold has been playing in first-class cricket since 1889; but he has many years of cricket, we hope, before him yet. In the case of Jones there has been no reason to complain much of his "action since he was 'no-balled" at Adelaide. He wisely decided to amend his methods, and the result was not detrimental to the effectiveness of his bowling. It may be hoped, though Mr. MacLaren took Mold off as soon as he had finished his sensational over that that bowler will follow Jones's plan, so that it may be possible for him to continue his valuable services on behalf of Lancashire for many years to come.

All is now over so far as the Universities home season is concerned. By thrashing Worcestershire in handsome fashion by four wickets, Oxford can claim an unbeaten record up to date, and they certainly have proved themselves the smartest combination since 1895, at any rate. The weather was unpropitious in the main, hence bowlers' wickets obtained throughout, another tribute to the consistency of the Dark Blue trundlers! The county batted first, and ran up a total of 121. "Harry" Foster (46), E. P. Jobson (17), and F. Romue y(20) alone getting into double figures. Bosanquet, Knox, Munn, and White claimed the wickets in about equal proportions and the fielding showed a great improvement upon the Somersetshire exposition. By the way, A. M. Hollins (Herford) has been the chief defaulter in this respect, and this (coupled with his in-and-out batting this season) will probably mean his standing out at Lord's. It strikes me the ex-O. U. A. C. President essays too much in the way of athletics generally—but that is a mere matter of opinion.

The 'Varsity responded with 201, towards which Foster (26), Bosanquet (29), Martyn (26), and Crawfurd (72), contributed most of the runs. The last-named St. John's College man is also a good left-handed bowler, and is well in the running for his colours. Singularly enough, Worcestershire compiled exactly the same total in their second innings Arnold (53) and H. K. Foster (59) giving a brilliant display. This time Munn took most of the wickets, Bosanquet and Crawfurd also troubling the batsmen not a little. F. H. Champain (of Gloucestershire fame) "bagged a brace" in the match, but "Captain" Foster (46), Marsham (24), Bosanquet (19), soon helped to get the required number of runs, the Oxonians winning as above stated. "The best prophets" says the Arabic proverb, "are those who know beforehand what they predict," but cricket seers of this nature are few and far between. The Oxonians cannot command success next week but they certainly deserve it on the past six weeks' form.

The "Field" devotes an article to the American method of riding racehorses. It points out the advantage of riding close down to the horse to avoid the wind. One would have thought that ordinary experience on a bicycle would have taught the same lesson. Some jockeys look like little balloons on a horse's back with a wind against them. Any cyclist knows how loose clothes stop a machine. Tight-fitting vests might spoil the appearance of a racecourse, but there will be a development of the recent discovery by conservative minds of the pretty patent advantage of opposing as little surface as possible to the wind.

Next Saturday, June 30, is the summer meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford Bridge. Mr. Holman, the Hon. Secretary, has issued a whip to the members, urging their attendance. It is to be hoped that numbers of the public will also put in appearance. The meeting is practically a preliminary canter for the championships which will be held a week later. It is anticipated that several of the American athletes who are coming over for the championships and then going on to Paris will be competing, as well as Rowley and Pritchard, who come from Australia and India. The Princeton University team are certain to be running. Unfortunately there is a great dearth of English athletes in training. Jupp is the only sprinter in the south.

It is indeed a great pity that our university athletes have not gone into training this year. Fifty American athletes will be competing in the championships, and there is nobody to uphold the honour of the old country except Jupp in the sprint and Graham in the half. Davison has been training, but he does not seem to be in the form he was last year, when he won the quarter against Yale and Harvard. Graham is at Bart's, and hospital work does not conduce to pace. Paget-Tomlinson would have been invaluable in the hurdles, but the Imperial honour will have to be looked after by Pritchard from India. Rowley, the Australian, is credited with a doubtful even time for the hundred yards in Scotland. Unfortunately the climate has upset him. Welsh, the champion miler, is, I hear, not running. It looks as though America would sweep the board. By the way, the championships will be held on Saturday week at Stamford Bridge. In the Scotch Amateur championships W. H. Welsh, cousin of the mile champion, won the 100 yards, 220, and quarter in very fair times. Paterson won the half easily in just under two minutes. If he runs at Stamford Bridge in the championships he should do much better.

The semi-final tie of the Polo Champion Cup Tournament was held at the Hurlingham Club grounds on Saturday, when the old Cantabs—Messrs. W. McCreery (1), F. M. Freake (2), W. S. Buckmaster (3), and Laurence McCreery (back)—beat the students—Mr. C. P. Nickalls (1), Captain the Hon. Reginald Ward, R.H.G. (2) Mr. M. Nickalls (3), and Mr. P. W. Nickalls (back)—by three goals to love. A Hurlingham team, consisting of Mr. A. E. Mason, Mr. A. Tyrrwhitt Drake, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, and Lord Harrington (back), defeated Mulgrave House—Messrs. F. Daniell, F. J. Mackey A. Stourton, and Captain Renton (back)—by seven goals to four. The Novices' Cup Tournament semi-final tie was held at Ranelagh on Saturday. The Etceteras—Messrs. J. H. Hornsby (1), J. N. Baring (2), A. Dugdale (3), and C. D. Miller (back)—beat the Northerners—Messrs. E. H. Pease (1), C. Hunter (2), H. Straker (3), and Keith Marsham (back)—by seven goals to two. At Barn Elms on Wednesday the Etceteras—Captain Renton, Mr. E. T. Hohler, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, and Lord Shrewsbury (back)—beat Ranelagh—Messrs. J. B. Dale, E. H. Pease, W. J. Jones, and C. D. Miller (back)—by eight goals to three. Subsequently Wimbledon Park—Messrs. H. Rich, F. J. Mackey, F. C. G. Menzies, and F. O. Ellison (back)—beat another Ranelagh team—Captain W. H. Lambton, Captain the Hon. Reginald Ward, the Hon. F. Guest, and Mr. M. Nickalls (back)—by eight goals to one.

How keen a sportsman is the Emperor William may be gathered from an account of the contest at Kiel between the Meteor and Mr. Whitaker Wright's Sybarita. The yachts started on their 35-mile course in a terrific rainstorm and a heavy sea, but his Majesty remained on the deck of the Meteor throughout the race dressed in a blue jersey, duck trousers and oilskin coat, and occasionally helping with the ropes. Ten minutes after the start, according to the "Daily Mail" correspondent, the Sybarita's crossyards gave way, bringing down her topmast, and she abandoned the contest. The Emperor made the whole course and on his return ordered a new mast to be supplied to the Sybarita from the Government dockyards. The Emperor's devotion to yachting is not the least of those sporting instincts which have made him a "persona grata" with Englishmen.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on July 16, says:—The monsoon at last burst here on Saturday last. In the evening there was thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain, which began to pour in at 6 o'clock. We had one inch and 21 cents, the total being one inch and 62 cents. Since then the weather has become bright and there seems to be no further signs of any downpour.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending July 12 was 449, which is four less than the previous week. Out of these 174 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. Of these 119 persons died from starvation, 206 from fever, 25 from respiratory diseases, 26 from cholera and the rest from other causes, 65 births were registered during the same week.

The Central Relief Committee of Ahmedabad, which was formed in order to give relief to the people who had been rendered destitute owing to the flood that occurred here in the year 1896, has a balance of Rs. 1,200 in their hands, which the members now wish to utilise. The members of the committee Messrs. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Madhanlal Harilal, Ardasir Kavasjee Karanjawala and Govindrao Appaji Patel met last week in the Male Training College, for the purpose of considering the question of disposing of the said sum of Rs. 1,200. There it was unanimously resolved that out of the sum, seeds should be purchased, which should be given to those cultivators who have received no "takavi" money from the Government, provided that the land is proposed for cultivation by those who are in need of seeds. A sub-committee composed of Messrs. Madavlal Harilal and Ardasir Kavasjee Karanjawala, was appointed in order to carry out the resolution of the Committee.

The members of the Parsi Ahmedabad Club had to perform an unpleasant duty in recording its sense of deep sorrow on the untimely death of its late secretary Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata. It was also resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow and the family of the deceased. It was proposed by Mr. B N. Aga and seconded by A. J. Lalkaka that Mr. L. M. Wadia be appointed honorary secretary and treasurer of the Club in place of Dr. Jamsetji. Proposed by Mr. F. L. Taraporewala and seconded by Mr. H. B. Gandevia, that a portrait of the late secretary be placed in the hall of the Club, and that the secretary be authorised to spend a sum up to Rs. 300 from the funds of the Club. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Shapurji Ratanji Setna, the meeting dispersed. All the propositions were passed unanimously.

DACOITY IN REWA KANTHA.

A GODHRA correspondent writes:—Information has reached this quarter that about 300 Khandeshi Bhils have crossed the Khandesh boundary and began looting Gad Boriad, a small State in Sankheda Mewas, in Rewakantha Agency. The Superintendent of Police, with his assistant has gone there, and a few military men have been sent for from Baroda Camp by the Collector.

THE celebration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of printing was inaugurated at Mayence on Saturday, June 23, with the opening of a Typographical and Historical Exhibition. The Grand Duke of Hesse and the authorities were present. The city was decorated with great taste, and there were numerous illustrative devices representing the progress of education since Gutenberg's day. The German Press unites in paying a tribute to Gutenberg. He is called the Herald of the Modern Era, the man who contributed more than any one else to knock off the fetters of mediævalism, the forerunner of reformers, the liberator and awakener of the masses, the creator of the technical instrument which has been so mighty in battle for truth, liberty, righteousness, and one of the few who has made the world happier and better by his invention.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN SETTLEMENTS WRECKED.

BOMBARDED WITH HEAVY GUNS.

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

(From the China papers of July 2.)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22.

GRAVE news has been received regarding the situation at Tientsin. Despite the representations of the Admirals of the Allied Fleets, that the men were landed from the warships to fight the Boxers and others opposing their march to Peking, there has been no signs of a cessation of hostilities. For two days Chinese troops stationed on the walls of the native city have maintained an incessant bombardment of the settlement with forty-pounder guns and other ordnance. The foreign settlements are nearly all destroyed, and the casualties are reported to be terrible. The Russian troops are holding the railway station and are very hard pressed. Urgent appeals have been despatched to the men-of-war for reinforcements.

The news received from the North is alarming. In the face of the imposing assemblage of warships at Taku, that the Chinese would have ventured upon the bombardment of the settlements seems almost incredible. The "Chronicle and Directory" says, 'The foreigners live in the three concessions, British, French and German, which fringe the river below the city and cover an area of less than 500 acres. The Japanese are now (1900) taking up a concession in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Very extensive building operations are going on throughout the concessions, which have excellent roads, with police, oil, gas lamps, &c., &c. The British municipality has a handsome Town Hall, completed in 1889; adjoining there is a well-kept public garden, opened in the year of Jubilee and styled Victoria Park. An excellent recreation ground of ten acres is also being developed, and three miles distant there is a capital race-course. There are two hotels (the Astor and the Globe), two clubs (Tientsin Club and Concordia, the latter chiefly German), a theatre, an excellent library, three churches (Roman Catholic, Anglican and Union) and no public houses.' The American Consul has telegraphed his government that the Consulate has been destroyed. An inference may be drawn as to the strength of the Chinese investing the settlement from the report telegraped that no less than twenty thousand foreign troops are required. The absence of news from Peking is causing much anxiety in London and also amongst the foreign communities in the Far East.

FOREIGN FLAGS FLYING AT PEKING.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.

SHANGHAI, June 22.

The nine gates of Peking are occupied by European troops, and foreign flags are flying over the city walls. The city is completely in the hands of the European troops. Men landed from the foreign warships at Taku have taken possession of the forts and raised their national flags. The foreign settlements at Tientsin have been subjected to a constant bombardment by Chinese big guns, and nearly all the buildings, including the American consulate, have been destroyed. There is much anxiety as to the condition of affairs at the capital.

LI HUNG CHANG.

CANTON, June 26.

It is officially announced here that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is not to leave for the North, but is to remain at the Provincial capital.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO REACH THE SETTLEMENTS.

RUSSIANS AND GERMANS BEATEN.

SHANGHAI, June 25.

Telegraphic news has been received from Chefoo of a very grave condition of affairs at Tientsin.

A Russian force was sent up to relieve the settlements, but the attempt was futile.

A force composed of blue jackets and marines from the German squadron then marched from Taku, but they were unable to reach the settlements. On the arrival of H. M. S. Terrible and the troopship Hinsang at Taku, the three hundred Royal Welch Fusiliers and a naval brigade, comprising in all nine hundred men, were landed from the cruiser. The detachments of the Hongkong Regiment and the Hongkong-Singapore battalion of the Royal Artillery were also disembarked. On Saturday this combined force of blue-jackets and soldiers started along the railway line to attempt the relief of the settlements. The Russian and German forces which had proceeded on the same errand, are cut off from Taku. When H. M. S. Orlando, which brought the news to Chefoo, left Taku, no news had been received of the progress of the British Force. Communication is also cut off with Admiral Seymour, who left Tientsin for Peking on June 10, and grave fears are entertained for his safety. H.M.S. Orlando reports that the Chinese have maintained an incessant fire on the foreign settlements with heavy guns. The French settlement is in ashes. The British concession is half destroyed. A compradore to a foreign firm at Tientsin writes that the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank were destroyed last week.

H. M. S. HUMBER BRINGS REFUGEES TO CHEFOO.

SHANGHAI, June 25.

H. M. S. Humber has arrived at Chefoo with thirty refugees from Pei-tai-ho. Amongst the refugees are Mr. C. W. Kinder and Mr. D. F. Ricketts, of the Imperial Chinese Railways, Major Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, Pei-tai-ho is now denuded of guards. M. Girin French Consul, and his wife, and Bishop Cesaire, have arrived at Chefoo from Yangkiakow by the Japanese steamer Kwangkomaru.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

HONGKONG, June 25.

This morning a large draft of police were sent over to the new territory to reinforce those already stationed there. It has come to the knowledge of the police that the Mandarins round about are ridding their territories of numerous gangs of bad characters, and these gentry are finding their way into British territory. The result is that crime is very prevalent and an organised attacked may be made on Europeans at any moment. In case of emergencies however the new draft of police, which consists entirely of Indians and two European policemen have taken with them three maxim guns and a large stock of rifle and maxim ammunition. The men are to be divided between the three new police stations of Tai Po, Ho Tau, and Hing Shang. They are completely equipped for any eventuality, having taken with them, in addition to the munitions of war already mentioned, a full supply of provisions in case they may be surrounded. This action on the part of the police will no doubt meet with the approval of the Europeans in the Colony, especially Kowloonites.

LI HUNG CHANG REMAINING IN CANTON.

CANTON, June 23.

Late on Friday night there was an official notice outside the Viceroy's Yamen to the effect that he is not going to leave this city after all. Until this appeared there was considerable doubt in official circles. It was pointed out that the China Merchants' steamer Kwang Lee was still lying at her anchorage and great preparations were being made for the reception of the Viceroy.

The following represents the general idea of the announcement mentioned above. The Viceroy acknowledges the many kind messages he has received urging him not to leave Canton at present and says but for the imperative nature of the message requiring his presence at Peking, he would gladly have continued, seeing his relations with the people and officials have always been so cordial. But for the difficulty of entering the Capital he had hopes to have already taken his departure. On Friday the Viceroy received a telegram from the Governor of the Shangtung province calling on him in common with all Viceroys and Governors throughout China to exert themselves to the utmost to preserve peace in the provinces under their charge. It is not explained but, of course, such an order must have had Imperial authority behind it. The Viceroy adds that there are in Pekin a large number of Foreign troops because of the disturbances caused by the Boxers, and that his going now would not have been of any use. Each day he says 'It will be my endeavour to protect the people and to defend their interests.' All sections of the community are urged to do their part and to be ready as occasion arises to exterminate the enemies of their country

THE POSITION AT HANKOW.

HANKOW, June 13.

We have great faith in our Viceroy, Chang Chih tung, who is not afraid; but he is in trouble too. The Governor and he are on bad terms and ten days

ago he said Governor ed. Promptly follow mons for the Viceroy is the Empress Do he came here he l officials and appoi thinking in their pla the Governor would that the deluge! Ho hope His Excellenc excuse for not obeyir

NO PRESENT DANGER AT HANKOW.

There is no special danger here at present, but if Her Majesty could o ly send guards to all the British settlements on the Yangtze we would feel a good deal more comforta ble. Further, it might obviate the necessity of our b eing dependent, later on, on the good services of so ne other Power, as appears to be the case at Peking. We deeply sympathise with our friends there, and in the regions beyond. In Central China we have had c our experience of what it means to be left to the mere y of the mob. We are all anxiety for Northern news, a nd trust that the anti-foreign propoganda will be s o dealt with this time as to be no more heard of in o ur little day.

THE MARCH ON PEKING.

TIENTSIN, June 12.

The admiral wires us to-day that the advanced guard of marines, under Major Johnston of the "Centurion," had its first brush with the enemy last night. The guard was covering the work of the engineers, that is of the plate-layers, gaugers, etc., who, under Mr. A. Carrie, were repairing the line. The Boxers made dispositions as if they intended to cut off this party. There were no casualties at all on the foreign side, but the Admiral reports sixty of the rustics killed and six or seven wounded. The latter he at once forwarded to Tien-tsin. One died en route and another at the Station when he arrived.

The above is the substance of Admiral Seymour's wire; but from other sources we hear that the Americans were also in the affair. The British marines seem to have driven the Boxers on to the Americans, and as they were between two fires they went down like birds at a battue. There is no doubt of the courage of the poor deluded fellows; they clearly showed their belief in their own invulnerability and their supreme and awful ignorance of modern weapons. Many of them too were mere boys. This has been a remarkable feature of all Boxer aggregations.

A leader, in a white silk robe with a red sash, is said to have demonstrated a good deal with a white flag in front of Capt. McCalla, U. S. S. Newark, until that gallant sailor gave him his quietus with a revolver shot. This is the story circulating in Tientsin, though I have not traced it to its source, it is probably true.

THE PEKING GOVERNMENT CHANGING FRONT.

The following news comes by wire from a reliable source: Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, has been degraded and ordered to be handed to the Board of Punishments for trial, the disturbances having commenced within his jurisdiction. General Tung Fu-hsiang of the Kansu corps has been cashiered and ordered to be sent to the military post roads as a convict, for the murder of the Japanese Chancellor by his troops. Huang Kien-yuan, Customs Taotai at Tientsin, fled for refuge to Viceroy Yu Lu's yamen when it seemed that the Boxers were on the point of attacking Tientsin.

TIENTSIN RELIEVED.

HONGKONG, June 26.

A private firm in the Colony received a wire from Shanghai this morning intimating that Tientsin had been relieved on 23rd June. It is believed that the contingents from H. M. S. Terrible and the Hinsang have reached the settlements.

UP THE WEST RIVER.

WUCHOW, June 24.

Up to the present Wuchow has remained quiet; there is no telling, however, how much longer the populace will keep the peace. That a state of tension exists is evident from the threats which native Christians hear on the streets. Non-Christian schoolboys tease their Christian schoolfellows now by telling them that in two days they will be killed. On the streets converts are told that their time has come, and everybody will be able to see what advantage or dis-advantage there may be in entering the Christian church. Foreigners are still treated with outward signs of respect.

THE EMPRESS'S ADVISERS.

The following telegram from the North has been received at Shanghai; Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung, Kang Yi, and Ch'i Hsiu have presented a joint memorial to the Empress Dowager exhorting her to take the Emperor with her to Hsian, the capital of Shensi province, which is intended to be the future Capital of the Reactionist party, to proclaim the Heir Apparent, Pu Chun, as Emperor immediately, and leave Prince Tuan, his father, and the troops in the North to fight it out with the Foreign Powers. The Empress Dowager is still hesitating to embark on such a momentous step. Jung Lu is the only high Minister who has consistently held to the policy of suppressing the I-ho Chuan and making terms with the Powers.

MINISTERS IN DIRE STRAITS.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR RETURNING FROM PEKING.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

The settlements at Tientsin have been relieved by a Japanese Force. After the repulse of the Russian and German forces, a strong brigade in command of General Fukushima forced their way to Tientsin, which was reached on Saturday night. After succouring the defenders of the settlements, General Fukushima proceeded on the road to Peking to the assistance of the column under Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, who are reported to be returning from Peking without having secured the safety of the Ministers. The Foreign Ministers at Peking are believed to have been carried off by Chinese troops.

(The commander of the Japanese force, which is evidently a mixed brigade of bluejackets and soldiers, appears to be General Y. Fukushima, Director of the Second Bureau, General Staff Department. The column under the command of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour numbers 2,044 men composed as follows:—915 British, 350 German, 300 Russian, 158 French, and the remainder American, Japanese, Italian, and Austrian.)

The anxiety that has been prevalent in the Colony over the safety of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour will be alleviated by the intelligence conveyed in a brief telegram received by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government to-day that Admiral Seymour has reached Tientsin. The telegram does not give any information as to the condition of affairs at Peking, and we are still in suspense as to the fate of the Ministers and other foreigners at the capital.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

A combined force of two thousand men relieved Tientsin on Saturday, 23rd inst., after silencing the guns of the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded. The other nations suffered a slight loss.

Admiral Seymour's force is reported to be surrounded by Boxers and Chinese Regular troops ten miles from Tientsin, and he is hampered by his sick and wounded. Assistance was sent to him on Sunday 24th instant.

It is rumoured concerning Peking that the foreigners there were sent out with a Chinese guard, perhaps with Admiral Seymour.

Three thousand Japanese are now landing at Taku.

EMPRESS DOWAGER DESIRES PROTECTION.

The Empress-Dowager has ordered the Viceroy at Wuchang to defend Nukuang (? Nanking) against the rebels and to send troops to Peking.

Viceroy Chang Chihtung is sending 3,000 untrained soldiers to Peking but is keeping the foreign-drilled troops at Wuchang.

TIENTSIN RELIEVED.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

The Relief Column has reached Tientsin and reports that the damage and casualties there have been exaggerated. Communication has been established with the Peking Relief Force under Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, which is found to be only nine miles distant from Tientsin. He reports that his command is very hard pressed by the Chinese and that he has been greatly hampered by sick and wounded. A few of the force have been killed.

CHINESE CONVERTS ARRIVING IN HONGKONG.

The native Christians in the provinces are somewhat alarmed at the reports of massacres in the North, and a good number of converts, mostly women and children from Canton, Fatshan and the neighbouring districts, have sought a haven of refuge under the British flag. The Government have given the use of the old Customs Station at Samshuipoo for the accommodation of the converts of the Church of England Missions, and the old disused Yamens in Kowloon City have been placed at the disposal of the London Missionary Society.

TIENTSIN, June 16.

There was an attack on Tientsin last night, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, all the preaching places, and half the city were burned. In the raid they made on the Railway Station the Boxers came up to within 50 yards of the Cossacks. The Russian troops fired 15 rounds into the mob, with good effect. The Boxers are all round the settlement, and are kept at bay by Maxim and other guns. The Russian cavalry have made plenty threatened to have him dismissing that came an urgent sum to go to Peking. The Governor wager's man, and ever since has done nothing but dismiss it others of his own way of e. Were the Viceroy to leave, oma into full power, and after wever, there is every reason to will, as usual, find a good g the Peking summons.

of show, and have saved the situation. All the wires are cut, and the mail service is dislocated. I am hoping to get this through somehow.

Secret orders have been sent by the Empress Dowager to the Viceroy of Chihli and to General Nieh to oppose all foreign troops. Fresh attacks are expected, probably by Chinese troops as well as Boxers. The line is all up between this and our relieving column, and the general position is very serious. At least 20,000 troops of some sort are required. Had it not been for the 2,000 Russians here the Settlement would have been in danger. The number of Boxers killed is reported to be 400, though it is impossible to prove this. I will do my best to get news through.

15,000 TROOPS NEAR SOOCHOW.

From Soochow news comes that in expectation of disturbances the military were very active there, some 15,000 troops in the neighbourhood were busy getting ready arms and provisions against emergencies.

UP THE YANGTSE.

A correspondent writes from Kuling under date the 10th inst.:—'I am sorry to say the bulk of the residents here are living in a state of great alarm, and already a great many of them have left for Hankow, Shanghai, and other places. It is not that there is any sign of trouble breaking out to speak of that frightens them, but the fact that if trouble did break out we are quite defenceless, and that it would be exceedingly difficult to escape. It is a sad pity that our authorities cannot see the folly of leaving these great settlements on the Yangtze entirely to native protection at a time like this. The result of the policy will be that the bulk of the residents up river will find their way to Shanghai to add to your difficulties there, while a few boats and guards sent up would make everything safe. We do hope they will not wait till the settlements are destroyed before taking this step.'

NEWS FROM U.S. FORCES.

Mr. Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General, has kindly favoured us with a copy of the following telegram received by him on June 22 from U.S. Consul Fowler, Chefoo:—

Bulletin from Commander Wise, U.S.S. Monocacy, 1 p.m., 20th June. On arrival of marines this morning, I started fires on a locomotive, got cars and two fieldpieces, and just now the train with 400 Russians and 130 marines is leaving. A French officer has just arrived, having left Tientsin last night, the 19th, at 7.30 p.m. The troops were attacking foreigners, and the American Consulate was destroyed. Do not know what has become of our men. The Chinese have modern field guns and are battering foreigners in their strongholds. He says the line can be travelled from this to Chunliangcheng, halfway to Tientsin. There are a few Russians there. He says I may be attacked here to night, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. The place will be deserted again to-night. It is very important to preserve the railroad rolling-stock. When the train has got as far as it can go, they will press a head on foot, and the train will be sent back for any reinforcements that arrive. I was getting the engine off when the French officer came, and hearing he was on a French torpedo-boat not ready, I have put him on my launch. I seized here at daylight of the——a dispatch-boat hidden up a creek. I could start more locomotives had I firemen as the two I now have out are the only ones who ever ran on a train.

Bulletin from Lieut. Clue, June 20th, 1 p. m.—This news has just come by the special runner from Tientsin: British Consul sends this message: Reinforcements are most urgently needed. Casualties have been heavy. Ammunition supply insufficient, machine or field guns are required. Beware of ambuscade near Tientsin. It is stated that Lieut. Wright is severely wounded. The Russians at the railway station are hard pressed. The Chinese troops keep up an incessant fire with large guns on the European Concession, nearly all of which is burnt.

PRINCE TUAN IN SUPREME COMMAND.

TIENTSIN, via CHEFOO, June, 21.

Just received news from friends who have come from Peking that Prince Tuan holds supreme power in the Capital. He has divided the I-ho Chuan into eight corps or Banners after the Manchu style. The Emperor, Empress Dowager, Jung Lu, and several others of moderate policy are completely at Prince Tuan's mercy, so-called Imperial edicts since 18th instant having been issued on his sole initiative. A large body of the Husheng corps (Manchus, under Prince Tuan) now guard the Palace gates preventing ingress and egress of those not under Prince Tuan. Hence rumours of Emperor's and Empress Dowager's death.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A HOME GUARD.

GERMANS, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE.

The possibility of the troubles spreading to South China has awakened the residents of different nationalities in the Colony to be prepared for emergencies. Recently a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall of those interested in the formation of a new rifle corps of members over 32 years of age. The Germans have expressed a desire to render assistance in the defence of the Colony, as also the French and Portuguese residents volunteered their services.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S COLUMN.

SHANGHAI, June 27.

Admiral Sir E H Seymour was eight miles from Tientsin on the 24th June.

The Allied Force failed to rescue the foreigners incarcerated at Peking, and have apparently lost over sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

It was reported that the Force, which was completely surrounded, could only hold out for two days.

There is no further news from Tientsin.

SHANGHAI, June 28.

The British Consul at Chefoo has telegraphed to the British Consul-General at Shanghai that Admiral Seymour and the column under his command have been relieved. The losses are 62 killed and 312 wounded. It is believed that the Ministers are still in Peking. The reports of the damage to the old Foreign settlements at Tientsin are much exaggerated.

DESPATCH SERVICE AT CHEFOO.

The Manager of the Cable Companies says:—'We are informed that a despatch service between Chefoo and Taku has been organized at the Chefoo Telegraph Office, under the control of one of our European staff. Although telegrams can only be accepted at 'sender's risk,' every effort will be made to ensure their delivery.'

THE POSITION AT FOOCHOW.

FOOCHOW, June 23.

All is quiet here and there seems no cause to apprehend trouble.

The Viceroy has shewn great friendliness and is ready to offer any protection to foreigners in case of need.

There have been some few soldiers sent on to the Settlement and others are in readiness a short distance away. The forts at the mouth of the river have been well supplied with men.

THE UNIFORM OF THE BOXERS.

The following official report was telegraphed from Tientsin on June 14th:—

'Since yesterday morning a large number of the Boxers have made their way from the Yang-tsun direction into Tientsin by way of the iron bridge near the Office of the Viceroy of Chihli. They wear hats, belts, coats and high Chinese trousers all of a red colour, and roam about the streets in groups of from 2 to 30 threatening the people with drawn swords. The authorities do not undertake to restore order but regard the rioting with apathy or even connive at it. The foreign settlement is elaborately protected against any attack of the Boxers. 'Things are assuming a more serious aspect.'

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

The following telegrams, dated Tientsin June 13th, have been received by the "Chugai Shogyo":—

'It is stated that General Tung Fusiang in command of 2,500 men and General Nieh Tsz-ching in command of 4,000 men have set about the suppression of the insurgents.

'It appears as if the Powers have transgressed the limits fixed by the recent Diplomatic conference. England and Russia are anxious to make a figure and France and Italy are going to secretly back Russia. The United States alone maintains its original attitude. The attitude of Japan is looked on with doubt by foreigners as well as Japanese and believed to resemble that of the United States. The positions taken by Germany and Austria are not yet manifest.'

The "Yorodsu's" Tientsin Special of the same date says: 'Owing to the destruction of the railway by the Boxers, the joint force of the Powers on their way to Peking has been deprived of the means of communicating with its base.

THE SITUATION IN THE TWOKWANG.

CANTON, June 28.

A telegram was received by the Viceroy to-day from the Treasurer of the Chihli Province, ordering all the militia to be called out throughout the whole of the Two-Kwang in common with all China. The expenses of this move are to be met by dividing the amount required in each place among the number of houses. The rate of levy will be according to the rent.

THE EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The "Kobe Chronicle" says:—Present events in China have aroused an excitement in Japan that recalls the days of the Japan-China war. The sound of the bells announcing the distribution of 'Extras' by the Japanese papers is heard at intervals throughout the day, and the China question is the one subject of talk. The news from Peking and Taku is having the most serious effect of trade. Shares are continually declining even in Hongkong and Shanghai. Bank shares in London show a heavy drop business with Northern China has come to a standstill, and we hear that Chinese firms here are cancelling all orders and even repudiating purchases where this is possible. Rumours are afloat to the effect that this or that Japanese firm has been hit heavily in cotton or yarn, and there are gloomy predictions of failures and financial crises and all sorts of unpleasant consequences which it is to be hoped will not be realised. It is useless, however, to deny that the situation is most serious. Reports from Shanghai and other Chinese ports show that trade has come absolutely to a standstill. At no time, it is said, during the Japan-China war was there anything similar to the paralysis that has now suddenly affected the China trade.

MINISTERS REFUSED TO LEAVE.

TSUNGLI YAMEN RESPONSIBLE.

CHEFOO, June 28.

H. M. S. Aurora has arrived to Chefoo from Taku and brings particulars regarding the retiral of Admiral Seymour from Peking. When Admiral Seymour reached Peking he found the Imperial troops prepared to oppose his entrance into the city. The Ministers refused to leave the Legations, and threw the whole of the responsibility for their safety upon the Tsungli Yamen. It is reported that the column captured fifty Maxims and some Krupp guns.

THE COMMAND OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

General Alexieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, assumes command of the Allied Forces afloat and ashore. The column which advanced to the relief of Tientsin only reached the settlements after eight hours' hard fighting. The Germans lost Lieutenant Friedrich, ten killed and twenty wounded.

AMERICAN MISSION STATION DESTROYED

SHANGHAI, June 30.

The American Presbyterian Mission at Weihsien has been entirely destroyed by fire. The German miners working to the southward of this place have fortified their dwellings and are awaiting a cavalry relief. The Chichon (?) missionaries were maltreated by a mob and barely escaped alive. They are coming to Chefoo. The Mission Station at Chingchowfu is reported to be looted. Viceroy Yuen Shi-kai has informed the Chimanfu priests that he is unable to protect Chefoo from an attack of the Boxers. Four Chihli priests have been murdered. It is reported that the Boxers are at Pingtu and are coming to Chefoo. Telegrams from Chefoo are slower than news by steamer.

From the directory there does not appear to be an American Mission Station at Weihsien, but R. Pere Pacifique has his headquarters there. There is an American Presbyterian Mission Station at Wei Hien, the missionaries present at the beginning of the year being:—Mrs. R. M. Mateer, M.D., Rev. Frank H. and Mrs Chalfant, Rev. J. A. and Mrs Fitch, W. R. Faries, M.D. and Mrs. Faries, Miss E. F. Boughton, and Miss E. Parks, M. D. The English Baptist Mission has a station at Chingchou-fu, the workers being:—Rev. A. G. and Mrs Jones, Rev. Samuel and Mrs Couling, R. C, and Mrs Forsyth, Rev. A. E. and Mrs Greening, Dr. J. Russel and Mrs Watson, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Bruce and Rev. C. S. and Mrs Medhurst. At Pingtu, where the Boxers are reported to have made their appearance, Rev. W. H. and Mrs Sears, of the American Southern Baptist Mission, are situated. There are four Roman Catholic missionaries stationed at Chingchou-fu.

THE POSITION AT NEWCHWANG.

CHEFOO, June 28.

The Japanese steamer Taigomaru has arrived here from Newchwang with ladies and children who have gone to Japan. The Russian forces are guarding one side of the concession and a force of Japanese Volunteers another side. Two Maxim guns have been landed. All is quiet.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

THE MURDER OF THE JAPANESE CHANCELLOR.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29.

The following edict issued on the 13th June was telegraphed from Paotingfu by way of Shansi, Shensi, Hupeh, Anhui and Kangsu to Shanghai, and from Shanghai to Canton:—On the 11th June Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, was murdered and we regret that officers from neighbouring countries are not protected carefully. Moreover at this critical time it is expedient that those in responsible positions should exert themselves to assure the safety of foreigners. We have again and again issued notices and edicts to that effect. Now as this Chancellor has been murdered, both civil and mili ary officials should do their best to find out the culprit and use the most stringent means to preserve order.

TROUBLE AT FATSHAN.

HONGKONG, June 30.

The anti-foreign feeling is deepening at Fatshan. Yesterday, a Chinaman arrived at the Wesleyan Mission Hospital feigning madness and gathering a crowd he called on his countrymen to pull down the mission buildings or he would carry out the Herculean task himself. This man harangued the crowd and created quite a disturbance for a time. Anti-foreign placards were posted up on three new shops recently purchased with a view to increasing the hospital accommodation, denouncing the aggressive policy of the foreigners and calling upon the people to demolish the buildings. Most of the patients have left the hospital, but there are one or two country patients still remaining. A number of people afterwards congregated in the compound of the mission premises and although they moved about suspiciously and used threatening language no damage was done.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY ATTACKED.

SHANGHAI, 6 10 p. m.

The Russian railway has been attacked by bands of rebels in the North of Manchuria, and one Russian was killed. The Russians are defending the line. The Japanese steamer Sagami Maru arrived at noon from Newchwang with fifty-two refuges, including only three men. The railway bridge at Laoyang, near Moukden has been burned and Moukden Bible Society Mission destroyed. The Russian consulate is guarded by sailors from the warship Otvajny.

PEKIN PICTURES.

Yuan Sie Kai, who presumably commands the Chinese force which has been besieging Tientsin is one of the most advanced and enlightened of the Chinese high officials. He was Chinese Resident in Corea at the time of the Chino-Japanese War, and had his repeated warnings not been disregarded by his Government, the war might have had a very different ending. As it was, he retained the confidence of the Court, and shortly after his return to China he engaged military instructors from Germany and elsewhere, and proceeded to completely reorganise and re-arm the troops under his command.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation, Pekin, accompanies Admiral Seymour's force as interpreter—a post he is admirably qualified to fill, as he is an accomplished Chinese scholar, and has an intimate knowledge of the native character. The report that Tientsin has been bombarded by sixty guns is doubtless an exaggeration; but if even half that number are being used against it, the foreign settlement must by this time be completely destroyed. The women and children have sought refuge in the Gordon Hall, a fine castellated building rising high above the surrounding houses, and forming a prominent landmark which can be seen for miles round. It was erected some ten years ago, and is used as a town hall by the foreign residents.

The British Legation, the grounds of which are nearly four acres in extent, is surrounded by a massive wall, and is bounded on the east by a road which runs along the side of a deep and wide moat. The sole entrance gate to the compound opens into the road, and from this side the Legation is practically impregnable to troops not provided with artillery. On the north is the Emperor's carriage ground; a narrow lane runs along the western wall; and to the south is a large open space used in the winter as a market by the Mongols. Beyond the market lies the Russian Legation. Sir Claude Macdonald's residence was originally the palace of a Chinese prince, and is a magnificent specimen of Chinese architecture. In front of, and separate from the house, stands the pavilion, through which the visitor passes on his way to the house. Within the walls of the Legation are also the secretaries, doctor's and accountant's houses, students' mess, chancery, and escort quarters; besides fives court, tennis courts, billiard and reading rooms, and a bowling alley. Including troops, there must have been over a hundred British subjects capable of bearing arms, within the Lagation, and these, if attacked, would no doubt hold out as long as food lasted. There is a good well. The main streets of Pekin have a raised causeway running down the centre, along which a constant stream of carts, mules, ponies and camels flows all day long. On each side of this causeway is an open drain, into which all the filth and refuse of the city is thrown, and dogs and kites being the only scavengers, it may be imagined what a Chinese street is like on a warm day.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

EIGHTY-SIX LAKHS FOR TAKAVI ADVANCES.

DURING the week ending the 7th instant there was rain in the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan and parts of Surat, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, Dharampor and Rewa Kantha. The fall was heavy in the Konkan generally and in two talukas of Surat and three of Belgaum, and good or moderate in three talukas of Surat, five of Ahmednagar and Nasik, six of Poona and Belgaum, one of Khandesh and Bijapur, and parts of Satara, Dharwar, Dharampor, Bhor, Kolapur, Miraj, Mudhol and Ramdurg, but light elsewhere. Since the end of the week under report good rain has been reported from West Deccan and the Karnatak and the greater part of Khandesh, Surat and Thana, and a fair amount has also fallen in some talukas of Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals, where sowings of kharif crops have been commenced. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	9,34,643	9,53,785
Dependants	2,11,092	2,11,675
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	2,70,102	3,10,495

The numbers on relief works have considerably increased in Northern Gujarat owing to continued absence of rain, while they have decreased in the other districts except Nasik and Belgaum. The numbers on gratuitous relief have risen in all districts except Ahmednagar, which shows a decrease of 1,373. In Gujarat the increase is very large. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Broach.—Excavating the Vansi Channel.

Satara.—Construction of the Takari-Islampur Road.

Besides these large works, two small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, eight in Kaira and twenty-two in Broach.

Poor-houses have been opened at Umbargaon in the Thana District and in the Malegaon Taluka of the Nasik District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 61,250 for gratuitous village relief in Surat, Rs. 20,000 for gratuitous village relief in Satara, Rs. 27,000 for small works under Civil Agency in Ahmednagar, Rs. 10,000 for kitchens in Satara, Rs. 2,000 for famine grass depots in Poona, Rs. 500 for burning corpses at famine camps in Poona.

Additional allotments of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs, respectively, have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, for takavi advances for purchase of seed and cattle and for subsistence of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The total amount made available for these purposes is now about 86 lakhs. In the event of its being possible to spare any part of the allotments made for takavi advances without prejudice to the prior claims of occupants of Government land, the Commissioners have been authorized to grant loans to Inamdars who can be trusted to distribute the money to persons holding under them and who are willing to conform to the conditions prescribed in the Acts and rules on the subject.

DAMAUN.

The Damaun Famine Relief Committee and the people of Damaun have to thank the President and the Members of the Americo-Indian Famine Relief Fund for allotting the handsome sum of rupees fifeen hundred for the general relief of the sufferers by famine in the District of Damaun, particularly as the fund, whereof the Governor-General of Portuguese India contributed one hundred, and the Governor of Damaun rupees thirty, collected in Damaun, has already been spent towards the relief and the immigrants were almost starving notwithstanding that for months they have been fed with kanji by the charity of the Damaunwala family. It is now hoped that the American gift, as far as it lasts, will be properly utilised.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	11993	3030	15013
Bombay and Sindh	1141885	270057	1411942
Bengal	10745	1688	12433
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1635	1173	2858
Punjab	131152	25454	163606
Central Provinces	835687	1077878	1913565
Berar	338358	149039	507397
Ajmer-Merwara	115350	32714	148064
Total British Provinces	2614845	1557033	4171878
Native States.			
Rajputana States	373932	151523	525455
Central India States	143804	26902	180706
Hyderabad	418794	95163	513957
Baroda	60703	31035	91800
Bombay Native States	403077	60359	463767
Punjab Native States	21696	14040	35736
Central Provinces Feudatory States	23319	37032	60351
Kashmir (Jammu)	1047	...	1047
Total Native States	1453674	426145	1879819
Grand Total	4068519	1983178	6051697

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	14416	3010	17426	+ 2413
Bombay and Sindh	1167897	330395	1462292	+ 51350
Bengal	12863	3686	16549	+ 4116
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1576	1184	2760	— 98
Punjab	137622	31669	219331	+ 55745
Central Provinces	734015	1265373	1999316	+ 85751
Berar	360813	155459	516272	+ 8875
Ajmer-Merwara	115528	35034	150562	+ 4498
Total British Provinces	2533818	1815710	4384528	+212650
Native States.				
Rajputana States	368403	158110	526813	+ 1358
Central India States	125271	34186	155457	— 25249
Hyderabad	418791	95163	513957	...
Baroda	60703	31099	91830	...
Bombay Native States	409901	6465	473959	+ 3192
Punjab Native States	22872	16723	39595	+ 3859
Central Provinces Feudatory States	20010	39715	59725	— 626
Kashmir (Jammu)	1050	...	1050	+ 3
Total Native States	1426106	359920	1862357	— 17463
Grand Total	3965224	2281660	6246884	+195178

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	12
B Mandvi, Chuokia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	0	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	22
Total	15	7	214
Total plague deaths to date	76,781	61,565	
Same date last year	15	8	82
Small-pox	3	1	
Cholera	61	53	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,219 as against 1,065 during the previous week. Out of the total number 60 died from plague, 239 from cholera, and 5 from small-pox; the figures for the preceding week being 60, 175 and 4 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding week of the last year was 570, while that of plague recorded was 53.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunner-bury, London, W.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE PILGRIM SHIPS' ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Walsh, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, charged Mr. Mirza Mahomed Abdool Hoosen Shirazi, managing director of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and Mr. Charles Owen, master of the s. s. Mozaffari, with the breach of or neglect to obey rules Nos. 22 53 and 54 framed under Sections 71 and 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act. Mr. Yorke Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., solicitors, defended Mr. Shirazi, and Mr. Byrne, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Owen.

The case for the prosecution was that the s. s. Mozaffari, which was a pilgrim ship under the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 4th instant, from Jeddah, and brought 438 pilgrims from that place. The number of pilgrims allowed on the ship was only 351 and accordingly under Section 43 of the Act the number in excess was 87. Moreover, the 'tween decks of the steamship on her arrival in Bombay were not of wood or sheltered with wood as required by the Act, but were of iron overlaid with loose planks irregularly placed. The accused were further charged that the steamship had not the hospital accommodation required under Section 21 of the Act, inasmuch as the place indicated by the master of the ship as a permanent hospital was actually occupied by the crew, and had not the required space. There was also no dispensary on the upper deck.

Mr. Bayley, for the first accused, urged that his client was not responsible in the matter, as he was not an owner. Section 43 of the Act applied to the master and owner, and not to the manager.

Mr. Yorke Smith submitted that as a managing director of the Company, Mr. Shirazi was a large shareholder, and as such he must be held as a part owner.

Mr. Bayley contended that an individual shareholder could not be held liable for any action of the Company. They might as well prosecute the solicitor of the Company.

His Worship observed that it seemed to him that the summons ought to have been served against the Company. He must hold that Mr. Shirazi was not liable as owner, and he, therefore, dismissed the case against him.

Mr. Byrne said he denied the truth of the charge on behalf of his client.

On the application of Mr. Smith a fresh process was ordered to be issued against the company and the managing director, and, in the meanwhile, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

TH EOLD MAN AND HIS ASS: A FABLE.

"CAPITAL" of July 12 is responsible for the following parable:—All know the fable of "the old man and his ass." The old man having no thought or resolution of his own, was so swayed and acted on by each contrary remark of every passer-by, that at last he was so puzzled and confused at the multiplicity of counsels, he threw his ass overboard into the river.

The Government of India re Rupee Loan plays the old man and tunes the public as an ass. The Government knowing that the people are impoverished by a second famine in three years and a fourth plague in succession; that the western Presidency is on the brink of ruin by a complete cessation of export, and the prolonged depression of its principal industry, the cotton spinning and weaving—and in consequence almost a cessation of credit; if wise counsels had prevailed a Rupee Loan this year would have been thought both inexpedient and undesirable. In order to make up the lost ground to keep money cheap and in abundance, ought to have been the principal consideration before them. But a Rupee Loan would not make for cheap money or revival of credit. Trusting to a chapter of accidents the Government of India announced a three crore Rupee Loan. Perhaps they will trot out the recommendations of the Currency Committee in defence of their policy. It is a very convenient peg to hang on when it suits them. But why are they then setting at naught another recommendation of that Committee that the profit on the coinage of rupees "should be kept in gold as a special reserve."

Having announced the Rupee Loan they might have delayed the issue until the character of the monsoon was established over the whole of India. They took it for granted that between the date of the announcement of the issue, 4th June, and the date of the tender, 4th July, the monsoon would establish its good character. They were advised that a long-dated Rupee Loan would float well. A long-dated loan was issued accordingly. The powerful bear clique "under the know" was non-plussed when the Calcutta and the Bombay bazaars refused to take delivery of the new Paper against the monthly settlements. The clique again approached the Powers to represent that the new Loan would be a failure unless the conversion were guaranteed into existing 3 1-2 per cent. loans. The conversion was forthwith guaranteed. Of this also some were in "the know" a week before. A minimum of the loan was to be announced, but the Government were told that the Loan might be made a failure by a premature announcement. The announcement might have arrested the fall of Paper. But the Government in due submission had to forego the announcement. Did these humiliations bring about a successful flotation of the loan? The great Government of India saved themselves from the humiliation of a failure by putting the minimum under 93 1-2 or 15 per cent. below the 3 1-2 per cent. sterling loan dependent on the same revenues.

But are we on a gold basis or are we not? The Government of India act as if we are and think as if we are not. The prohibition of the import of Japanese yens, the payment for the gold 60 days after the ascertainment of the touch to withdraw the inducements held out to the presidents of the Indian gold mines to send their gold to the mint, and the Viceroy trumpeting that fact in the eloquent speech at the Budget Debate, to be told of payment for their gold 60 days after the date, within six months of the arrangement—all the e point to a conviction of the Government that they are on a strong gold basis. Yet they think they are not, otherwise where was the sense of issuing a Rupee Loan 15 per cent below the rate of the Indian Sterling Loan, or chucking away 40 to 45 lakhs at a time when the country is least able to afford it. If one thing were needed to convince the English investors that we are not on a gold basis, it is the flotation of the last Rupee Loan 15 per cent. below gold Loan. Instead of undergoing the humiliations of changing and chopping the Rupee Loan was there none near to advise the bold step of withdrawing the loan here and issuing it in London? That would be contrary to the recommendation of the Currency Committe certainly. But it is a recommendation only which has to be varied with the times and circumstances. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have as often as not honoured the recommendations in the breach, than in their observance. But this recommendation was not made under the conception of the present most distressing and almost unprecedented circumstances of the country.

The reasons for the failure of the Rupee Loan were: (a) It was announced without a proper conception of the circumstances of the country; (b) it was issued before the good character of the monsoon was established; (c) the severe financial straits the Western and the go-ahead Presidency was in by famines and plague was not given a proper consideration; (d) and the indifference of the Presidency Banks for well-known reasons, and the want of good will or almost the open hostility of the head offices of the Exchange Banks, for open breaches of faith with them by the Government of India. The last orders from London to the branches were to leave it severely alone. The little that Exchange Banks tendered was for their constituents.

Bombay, 6th July 1900. B.

THE Marquess of Salisbury held his usual weekly reception of diplomatists at the Foreign Office on June 26, and, as has been customary since the situation in China became critical, he had a number of visitors, including the Chinese Minister (Sir Chi Chen Loh-Feng-Lu

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES,

The British battleships are the Centurion and Barfleur (flagships of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour and Rear-Admiral Bruce), and the armoured cruisers Aurora and Orlando on the spot, just joined by the Undaunted from Hong Kong. The Endymion is also at Taku, and the Terrible is expected with the Daphne. Other British ships are the Hermione, the destroyers Hart, Whiting, and Fame, the Alacrity, and the Algerine, sloop. The Russian squadron comprises the Navaria, Petropavlovsk, and Sissoi Veliki; the cruisers Rossia, Dmitri Donskoi, and Admiral Korniloff; the armoured gunboat Gremiastchy; the gunboats Gaidamak Vsadnik, Koreists, Gilyak, Mandjour, Bobr, and Sivoutch; and several torpedo-boats. The Japanese have five or six ships at Taku, including the new cruisers Kasagi and Suma, and two others were expected to arrive. The greater number of United States vessels are in the Philippines with Admiral Remy, but Admiral Kempff has in Chinese waters the Newark, Helena, Nashville, Yorktown, and the old Monocacy, and the Oregon is expected. The German division at Taku consists of the Kaiserin Augusta, Gefion, Hertha, Hansa and the gunboats Jaguar and Iltis; and the French division of the D'Entrecasteaux, Descartes, Jean Bart, and the Surprise and Lion, gun vessels; and are to be joined by the Guichen and Amiral Charnier from Europe. Italy is represented by the Elba and Calabria, and Austria by the torpedo cruiser Zenta.

Aldershot is now being subjected to a fire of criticism in which the general officer commanding is singled out in some quarters for severe handling. General Montgomery-More is a cavalry officer without any experience of active service, and is now over sixty-seven years of age. These particulars at once give occasion for many pointed remarks in connection with the command of what is at present the most important military station at home. The opportunity is naturally seized upon as a case in point by those who are always ready to criticise, and it must be said that in this instance it is not easy to justify even the temporary appointment of such an officer to command the Aldershot Division. No doubt when the war is over there will be a change, but meanwhile it is most unfortunate that the inexperienced troops at Aldershot should not have the benefit of the fullest, the best, and the most practical training which the army can provide. No personal considerations should be permitted to enter into this important matter, in which the interests of the country and the credit of the army are seriously involved. If Aldershot were worked more under Service conditions we should not perhaps have to deplore the disaster which befell the troops there.

There is no room for doubt that the re-arming of the native army with the 303 rifle will result in a marked improvement in the individual shooting of the men, and consequently in collective firing also. To show how quickly the improvement comes manifest, we will quote the case of the 37th Dogras. One Company had been put through their course with the Martini before the new rifle was received by the regiment, and of 89 men 15 came out as marksmen, 54 as first class shots, and 20 as second class. The course was then stopped, and a company of 79 strong fired with the 303 rifle. The return was: Marksmen, 46; first class shots, 25; second class, 8! A great improvement was noticed in the shooting at 700 and 800 yards. These figures need no comment; what has happened in the case of the 37th Dogras will assuredly take place also in other regiments.

Following up the inquiries which the Navy League has addressed to shipbuilders, "Engineering" finds that instead of Mr. Goschen's two battleships of the 1900-programme, sixteen could be taken in hand and completed by 1904. As to armour and engines, it, can discover no reason to think that these could not be supplied as required. Extracts from the letters of firms are given, which lead our contemporary to conclude that there is a state of remarkable ignorance as to the resources of the country at the Admiralty. It is pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has just enunciated the extraordinary opinion that "in the race of shipbuilding we should follow, rather than lead"—an opinion which, placed side by side with the action of the Admiralty, "Engineering" considers disquieting. The Service Members' Committee, having been subjected to the scathing criticisms of "R. N." in relations, to the garrisoning of the coaling station is now called to its duty by the Navy League, which urges its members, irrespective of party ties, to take up the question of the unexpended money, and to bring all the pressure they can to bear upon the Admiralty. There can be no doubt that the shipbuilding resources of the country were not exhausted by the work put in hand, and the failure has certainly not been explained. The Navy League is here doing legitimate work.

In the course of a letter to the "Morning Post" Admiral Sir George Elliot has reminded us that he is one of the very few flag officers living who have refused to hold office at the Admiralty. He does not mention in what year he declined office, but it was presumably prior to the passage of the Naval Defence Act, when all naval officers were convinced of the dangerous weakness of our fleet. And, in this connection, Sir. G. Elliott appears to explain his reason for declining the usually coveted honour. One day, as the Admiral relates, he met a Naval Lord just leaving the Admiralty. The distinguished official was gloomy, and Sir G. Elliot asked the reason. The Naval Lord pointed to a lamp-post, and replied: "I never pass one of those without feeling that I ought to be hanged up there." He had just signed the Estimates. But the main purport of Admiral

Elliot,s letter is a criticisim of the "Belleisle" experiments, he not crediting the statement that th woodwork did not ignite. This, however, is no longer a matter of opinion. More valuable is his inquiry as to why the Majestic was enveloped in clouds of smoke and why smokeless coals not more freely supplied to our ships. Another retired flag officer, Admiral Close, is concerned about the Thames defences, regarding the divided authority of the War Office. Trinity Board and Lord Mayor as highly perilous to shipping in the event of war. Admiral Close argues that it would be a simple matter for a foreign gunboat to enter the Thames under false colour or under cover of night, and cause great damage to the docks and shipping. His remedy for this danger is curiously Chinese, for he would block the river with old battleships and wire hawsers.

Admiral Gervais, with his flag in the "Bouvet," is to command the combined French squadron which is to manœuvre in the Channel in August, in association with the mobilisation of a large military force in the Northen commands. The presence of the Mediterranean Squadron in the Channel is an event so remarkeble as to attract a good deal of attention, and has set the alarmists talking. Notwithstanding the singularity of the circumstance, we are not disposed to assign any deep significance to the assembling of the two squadrons in the north. Doubtless, the French have in view some of the conditions which might be set up in case of war with this country, and perhaps of an attempt at invasion of England, but this is a matter which at present need give us no concern. Latterly the manœuvres of the French squadrons have been uninteresting, and there is a wish to give more important character to them in this year of the exhibition and probably we shall learn almost as much from the manœuvres as the French themselves. Admiral Gervais will arrive at Cherbourg with the combined squadrons on July 12.

The German Emperor signed the new German Navy Law at Homburg, in the Taunus Mountains. His Majesty has replied individually to the various telegrams of congratulation on the passing of the measure. His message to the North German Lloyd, at Bremen, concludes as follows:—"Now, however, push on indefatigably, that the work begun be soon completed, and then we may command peace on the water as well." The words used are the subject of a good deal of comment in the Berlin papers, but the critics are mostly of opinion that the emphasis was not laid on the word "command" but on "peace." In a leading article on the passing of the Bill, the "Novoe Vremya says:—"In the present complications of political life, it is necessary for every Power that wishes to play an important role in the world to have a strong fleet. For example, what could Russia do at this moment in China if it did not possess a fleet? Every State must perpetually follow events as they occur, and be ready to demonstrate its power in any quarter of the globe. For this purpose, in most cases a fleet is necessary, and the more numerous and the stronger it is the better."

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We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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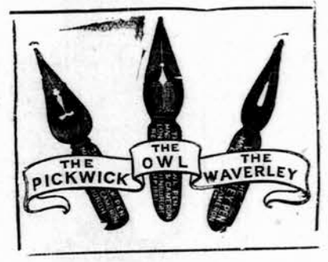

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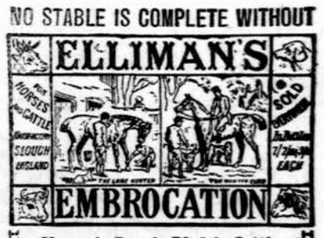

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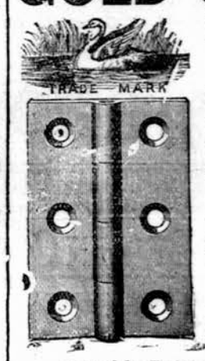

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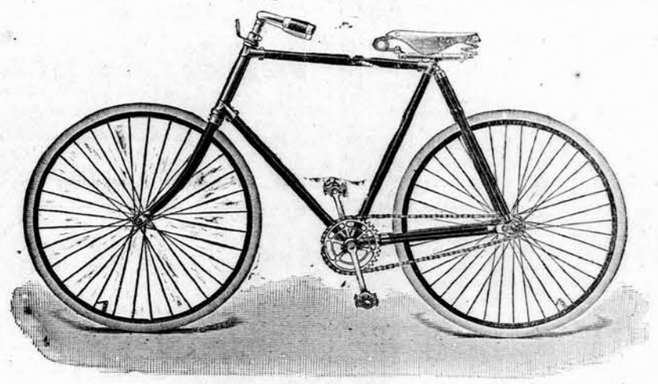

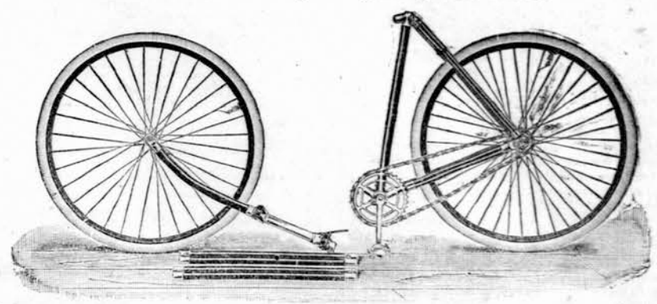

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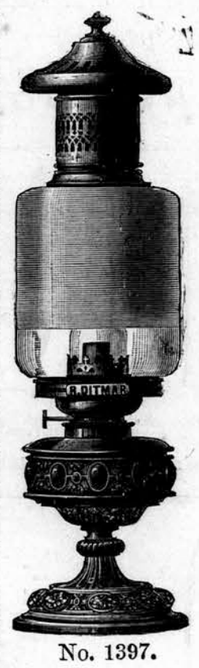

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